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ABSTRACT

This planning report provides information about the types and magnitude of educational services to be provided by Washington State's community colleges from 1985 to 1900. The purpose of the plan, the planning process, and the report's format are presented and the mission of the community colleges in providing transfer/vocational education, basic skills programs, and contractual and personal enrichment courses is described. A systemwide look at plans for the period is provided, including a general statement of priorities; an overview of improvements needed in the areas of instructional equipment, basic skills instruction, faculty and staff development, and other elements of college operations; planned activities to increase enrollments; an analysis of factors affecting enrollment plans; and projections for facilities improvements. Summaries of the individual community college district plans include a description of the district's service area, a statement of goals, program plans, enrollment projections, and facilities plans. (HB)

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1985-90 Community College Program and Enrollment Plan

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

JC 840 611

COMMUNITY COLLEGES
ARE WORKING
FOR WASHINGTON

1985-90 COMMUNITY COLLEGE

PROGRAM PLAN AND ENROLLMENT

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

STATE OF WASHINGTON
STATE BOARD FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGE EDUCATION

319 Seventh Avenue, Olympia, WA 98504

Dorothy Plath, Chair
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I. INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This document provides information about the types and magnitude of educational services to be provided to the citizens of Washington by their community colleges. It is to be used by community college staff members, other state agencies and institutions of higher education, the executive and legislative branches of state government, and the general public.

Format

The document proceeds from the general to the specific. The first three sections apply to the community college system as a whole and provide a general view of system priorities and enrollment plans. Section IV presents summaries of the individual plans for each community college. These institutional summaries contain a description of each service area, the local priorities, and program and facilities plans.

The Planning Process

The 1985-90 Community College Program and Enrollment Plan represents the culmination of a planning process that began in the Fall of 1983. It began with the development of plans by each of the 23 community college districts. The district planning efforts served three basic purposes:

1. Identification of program priorities and enrollment expectations of the individual colleges;

2. Identification of needed improvements in instructional programs and support services; and

3. Provision of basic program and enrollment documentation for the operating and capital budget requests. Specific plans and enrollment projections were developed for the 1985-87 biennium for use in preparing the operating budget request. Because longer-range plans are necessary to support facility decisions, more general plans and projections were developed through 1989-90 for the capital budget request.

The review of the district plans by the State Board for Community College Education, its staff and the Washington Association of Community College Presidents, led to the establishment of the overall system priorities for program improvements, facilities needs, and enrollment growth.

II. THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE MISSION

The mission of the community college is to provide to adults instructional programs that are accessible and responsive to their needs and their communities.

It is the unique purpose of community colleges to make postsecondary education accessible to students who would otherwise be denied access because of prior academic achievement, low income or place of residence. Community colleges are located in every major population center in the state. Tuition is below that charged by four-year institutions. Classes are offered at times and places to those who cannot attend during regular daytime hours.

Instructional programs in Washington's community colleges vary because their communities differ in demographic, economic and geographical characteristics, but they address the following five objectives:

1. To provide academic subjects toward the first two years of baccalaureate programs for students who wish to transfer to four-year institutions and to provide support courses for the vocational programs.

2. To provide vocational educational programs which prepare students for entry-level employment in a wide variety of occupations and which provide retraining and upgrading for working people.

3. To provide basic skill courses which prepare students for college level courses or enable them to complete eighth grade (ABE) and high school.

4. To provide courses on a contractual basis that are tailored to meet the specific educational needs of a business or organization.

5. To provide courses and activities of an avocational or personal enrichment nature on a self-sustaining (student-funded) basis.

III. COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM PLANS

General Statement of Priorities

As noted in the Introduction, the 1985-90 Community College Program and Enrollment Plan served in part as the basis for the 1985-87 community college system budget request. That budget request sets forth the funding required to achieve these major objectives:

- .To respond to the public demand for excellence in education through restoration and enhancement of quality programming, particularly in the areas of basic skills instruction, faculty and staff development, libraries and student services.

- .To strengthen the critical role Washington's community colleges play in the state's economic development, particularly in high technology and small business education and training, through acquisition of up-to-date instructional equipment and computing systems.

- .To accommodate a modest portion of the enrollment demand associated with high technology education and training, small business assistance, economic recovery and population increases anticipated in the state's major metropolitan areas.

Washington's community colleges have committed themselves to full partnership with business, industry, labor and government to help bring about the recovery and development of the state's economy. Community colleges are playing a major role in high technology education and training, particularly in the Seattle, Spokane, Tri-Cities and Vancouver metropolitan areas. Community colleges have received most of the job skills training grants authorized by the 1983 legislature to provide training tailor-made to the needs of new employers and existing employers intent on becoming more productive.

Community colleges have launched a statewide effort to assist small business, recognizing its primary role in the state's economy and job market.

To realize to the fullest extent their potential contribution to the strengthening of Washington's economy, the community colleges must obtain better support, particularly in the area of state-of-the-art instructional equipment. A respected research organization--Battelle Northwest--has recommended substantial appropriations to the community colleges for high technology equipment.

At the same time, community colleges are responding to the demand for excellence in education, strengthening degree requirements and attempting to meet increasing student needs in such areas as mathematics, science and communication skills. Nowhere is the need greater than in basic skills instruction. Increasing standards of excellence place even greater burdens on adults lacking in high school credentials, proficiency in Eng-

lish, and the skills required for college-level study. Yet class sizes in basic skills classes have increased to dangerously high levels. Improvements in the area of basic skills instruction is essential as are quality improvements in faculty and staff development, student services, libraries and throughout the college program.

Community college enrollment dropped from a peak of more than 100,000 full-time equivalent students to the current level of 83,000 during the recent period of retrenchment. Collectively, community colleges identified a restoration of demand exceeding 90,000 full-time equivalents through the next biennium. But the budget request represents a modest increase of 2,314 FTEs in 1985-86 and 1,913 FTEs in 1986-87. The increases are limited largely to those areas in which population increase is anticipated--essentially the major metropolitan areas--and are associated mainly with the needs of business and industry--particularly for high technology education and training and small business assistance.

The 1985-87 budget request is presented in two major parts--a statement of the funding required to carry forward unchanged the current level of operations through the next biennium and prioritized statements of needs for improvement in 15 categories, chief among which are instructional equipment, enrollment, basic skills and faculty development.

Program Improvements

The 1985-90 planning process which began in Fall 1983 required each district to evaluate its budget needs for 1985-87 and submit prioritized lists of requested improvements. These lists were summarized by the State Board staff and carefully reviewed by community college presidents, the State Board and by other representative community college groups. Based on these reviews, community college requests for support improvements were defined and prioritized.

Instructional Equipment

Chief among them was the need for instructional equipment. A Battelle Northwest study, commissioned by the Governor's Committee on High Technology Training and Advancement, recommended that "The Legislature should authorize $10 million in each of the next three years to upgrade equipment and facilities in high technology programs." The report stipulated that half of this total--$15 million--should go to community colleges. The state is looking to community colleges to make a significant contribution to high technology education and training. They cannot carry out this responsibility without adequate instructional equipment. Other areas of the vocational and academic program are equally in need of major improvements in funding for instructional equipment. For example, word processing equipment is needed for secretarial programs, and ultrasound and computer diagnostic equipment is needed for health programs. The community colleges are seeking $17 million in additional equipment funds for 1985-87.

Basic Skills Instruction

Second among priorities for program improvement are basic skills instruction and related testing and assessment programs. This category includes adult basic education, English-as-a-second-language and developmental programs in reading, writing and mathematics for students who need remedial assistance before they can successfully contend with college-level programs.

One-quarter of Washington's adults have less than a high school education. The need is growing and becoming more pronounced as the more technological workplace requires higher levels of training. Yet class size for basic skills courses grew during the recession to 33.8 students per instructor--far too large for effective instruction. The community colleges seek funding sufficient to bring class sizes back to a manageable 20 to 1 (research recommends a 15:1 ratio), and to provide for improved assessment and placement programs to assure that students acquire the necessary basic skills before proceeding to college-level work. The community colleges have requested nearly $16.1 in additional funding for this purpose for 1985-87.

Faculty and Staff Development

Budgetary constraints have made it virtually impossible for community colleges to support development activities for faculty. Retraining and upgrading faculty competency consistent with changes in technology and educational demands is a high priority need in most community college districts. Community colleges are seeking $200 per full-time equivalent faculty member for development activities, including dissemination of information about professional improvement opportunities, application of computer technology to the teaching process, improvement in student skill assessment techniques, training of volunteers and tutors, opportunities for vocational faculty to observe business and industry operations, attendance at seminars, additional days of orientation for new faculty, curriculum development, consultant advice, more publications and electronic media, etc. The estimated cost for 1985-87 is $1.4 million.

Other Improvements

In order to overcome the deficiences which originated during the budget cuts of 1981-83, and to assure that community colleges will be able to sustain quality programs, improvements are required in other elements of the college operation. Improvement funds are being sought for 1985-87 in such other areas as plant maintenance, administrative computing, institutional support, custodial and grounds maintenance, plant security, library materials and services, student services, and instructional supplies and support.

Enrollment Plans

Historical Background and Present Status

Since their formation, Washington community colleges have served an increasing number of students. This was especially true in the 1960s when the urban institutions were opened and in the 1970s when new segments of the population began to participate in higher education via community colleges. These included women, minorities, Viet Nam veterans, and adults who could not leave their communities to attend distant four-year institutions. In 1960, community college enrollment represented .8 percent of the adult population. By 1970, this level of service had risen to 2.5 percent, and by 1980 to 3.0 percent.

Since 1980, budget reductions have resulted in fewer program offerings by the colleges and tuition increases have made it more difficult for students to attend. In 1984-85, an enrollment level the equivalent of 83,000 full-time students will represent service to 2.4 percent of the state's adult population.

Planned Activity

Community colleges plan to increase enrollment from the equivalent of 83,000 full-time students to 85,314 in 1985-86 and to 87,227 in 1986-87. For facilities planning, an enrollment of 90,470 is forecast for 1989-90.

Major Factors/Impacting 1985-87 Enrollment Plans

The major factors impacting enrollment plans for 1985-87 will be:

a. An emphasis on quality;

b. The changing composition of the population;

c. Program plans;

d. Differential enrollment demand.

Each of these factors is described briefly in the following sections.

An Emphasis On Quality

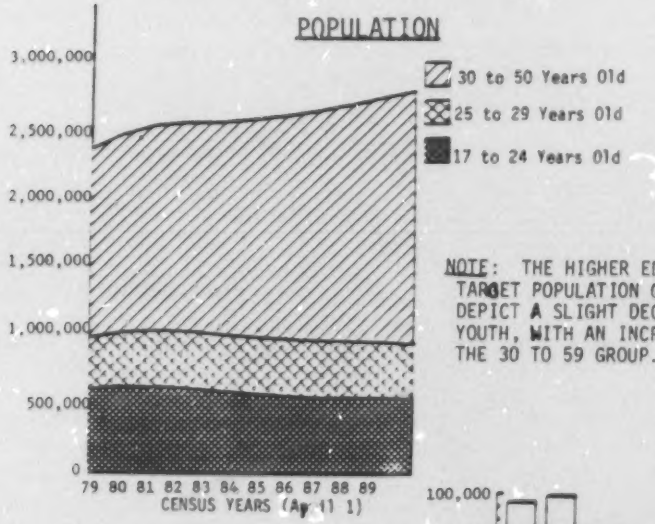
The proposed 5 percent enrollment growth for 1985-87 reflects only the forecasted 5 percent population increase and does not move toward restoration of earlier service levels. This is because the primary community college emphasis will be on upgrading the quality of program offerings through equipment and facilities modernization and faculty development.

The Changing Composition of the Student Population

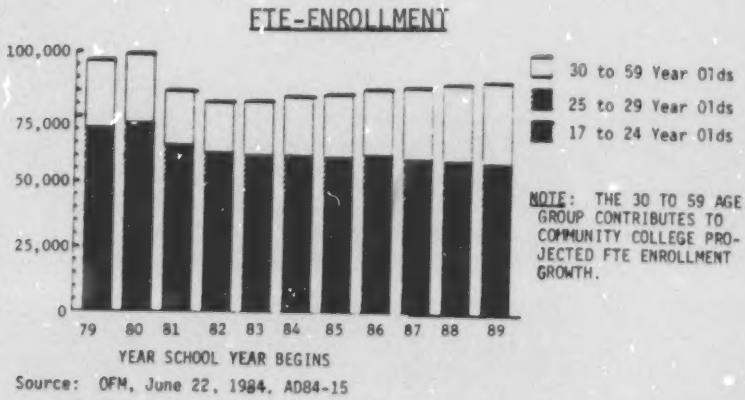
The dominant demographic change continues to be the maturing of the "baby boom" population group, born between 1945 and 1963. As the last members of this group reach maturity, there will be major changes in schools and the workplace. At the same time, the low birthrates of the late 1960s and 1970s will mean fewer young students. Between 1985 and 1990, the 17 to 24-year-old population will fall by 5.6 percent. Over the same time period, the 30 to 59-year-old group will grow by 14.7 percent.

Corresponding to this demographic shift, the community colleges expect to see their student population change. Fewer young students will enroll, but a notable increase is expected in adults who are 30 and older; women who are expected to continue increasing their participation in the labor force (from 52.7 per 1,000 in 1985 to 55.1 by 1990), and men and women who will seek to upgrade their skills and make mid-career changes. Community colleges have traditionally endeavored to serve these types of students with programs that are accessible as to time and location, are offered part-time, and are occupationally oriented.

The following two charts and the table on the following page illustrate the population forecast and the community college enrollment forecast which relates to it.



NOTE: THE HIGHER EDUCATION TARGET POPULATION GROUPS DEPICT A SLIGHT DECLINE IN YOUTH, WITH AN INCREASE IN THE 30 TO 59 GROUP.



NOTE: THE 30 TO 59 AGE GROUP CONTRIBUTES TO COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROJECTED FTE ENROLLMENT GROWTH.

Source: OFM, June 22, 1984, AD84-15

WASHINGTON
POPULATION, COMMUNITY COLLEGE FTE-ENROLLMENT AND
PARTICIPATION RATES: 1979-80 TO 1989-90

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
POPULATION											
15-24	753681	769565	763363	743738	721882	708275	701137	693897	684646	672308	660888
25-29	570665	389197	483814	488228	485786	485553	486822	488439	486812	483469	480894
30+	1956136	2048465	2119483	2165889	2289191	2261327	2317475	2381595	2448351	2517288	2586494
TOTAL	3280482	3208027	3285702	3317847	3335979	3375155	3424434	3483891	3539809	3593345	3647468
FTEs											
15-24	54261	55738	50256	48497	46879	45708	45387	45881	44892	43983	43914
25-29	16471	16939	14143	13258	13311	13053	14674	15178	15192	15286	15228
30+	27116	27688	21702	20363	22127	23439	25253	26168	28224	29280	32336
TOTAL	97848	100357	86101	82118	82317	83080	85314	87227	88308	89389	90478
PARTICIPATION RATE											
15-24	0.07199	0.07243	0.06583	0.06521	0.06502	0.06453	0.06473	0.06612	0.06557	0.06529	0.06581
25-29	0.04444	0.04343	0.03509	0.03246	0.03288	0.03416	0.03614	0.03716	0.03742	0.03767	0.03797
30+	0.01386	0.01351	0.01024	0.00940	0.01002	0.01037	0.01090	0.01099	0.01153	0.01203	0.01250
TOTAL	0.03176	0.03128	0.02620	0.02475	0.02468	0.02459	0.02491	0.02504	0.02495	0.02480	0.02480

Source: Population - OFM Population Studies--Special Report No. 79 (1981-82 thru 1989-90); Special Report No. 63 (1979-80 and 1980-81).

FTEs - MIS-1 and 2 Reports (percent of fall times annual average).

Participation Rate: FTEs divided by Population.

The change in student population is expected to have impact on day as well as evening programs, since an increasing share of day, on-campus enrollment has consisted of persons over 30 years of age (19.6% in 1980; 21.8% in 1983). In addition, an increasing proportion of the full-time equivalent (FTE)* enrollment generated by older students is in day-on-campus courses, (45.5% in 1980; 53.8% in 1983). Because the decline in younger students will be offset by more older students, day-on-campus enrollments are expected to remain stable through most of the decade, with some increase in 1989-90 as program changes and related facilities come "on-line."

The table below shows actual and projected day-on-campus enrollment levels for 1979-80 through 1989-90.

Community College Day-On-Campus FTE Enrollment
1979-80 to 1989-90
(State Supported Only)

	Year	Total FTE Enrollment	Day-On-Campus FTE Enrollment	Percent Day-On-Campus
Actual	1979-80	97,848	58,806	60.1
	1980-81	100,357	63,483	63.3
	1981-82	86,101	59,534	69.1
	1982-83	82,110	58,342	71.1
	1983-84	82,317	56,795	69.0
	1984-85	83,000	57,104	68.8
	1985-86	85,314	58,014	68.0
Forecast	1986-87	87,227	59,140	67.8
	1987-88	88,308	59,785	67.7
	1988-89	89,389	60,427	67.6
	1989-90	90,470	61,946	68.5

Program Plans

As pointed out above, significant enrollment growth is not planned for 1985-87. In planning program changes, emphasis was placed on making the existing programs more relevant in terms of technology and changing employment. Modernizing programs, through equipment replacement and faculty upgrading, is essential--e.g., introducing word processing into secretarial studies; ultrasound and computer diagnostic equipment into health programs, and utilizing computers as problem-solving tools or instructional aids in virtually all areas.

In the vocational area, the emphasis will be on responsiveness to projected employment trends. High demand is expected to continue in data processing, business, and specialized "high tech" programs--robotics, nuclear technology, laser technology, etc. Low demand is expected to continue in many of the trade areas including construction, automotive, diesel, and welding programs.

*An FTE is equal to one student enrolled for 15 credits for a quarter.

In the academic area, the emphasis will be on accommodating new "tougher" transfer and degree requirements for both academic and vocational students. These changes, coupled with the increased importance placed on "generalist" training, are resulting in a high demand for math, English and foreign language courses.

In the basic skills area, the emphasis will be on reducing class sizes and implementing more comprehensive testing and assessment efforts. Improvements in this area are becoming increasingly critical as more and more students are entering community colleges underprepared.

The chart below shows past, current, and planned enrollment levels for the major instructional areas.

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Academic	39,208	38,077	38,080	38,270	39,191	39,784
Vocational	38,947	36,076	35,312	35,605	36,598	37,418
Basic Skills	7,946	7,957	8,925	9,125	9,525	10,025
	86,101	82,110	82,317	83,000	85,314	87,227

In addition to the general program plans described above, three instructional "target" areas have been identified: (1) the carry forward of current students funded by the Washington High Technology Education and Training Act; (2) delivering training to owners of small businesses who represent a major growth area in the economy but who need "survival training" in areas such as cost benefit analysis, office automation, interest rate and cash flow analysis; and (3) restoration of evening program offerings which were disproportionately reduced during the budget cuts but which serve the growing clientele of older, working adults.

Differential Enrollment Demand

Enrollment growth plans differ among the individual community colleges. The "high demand" areas are expected to be--Spokane, Vancouver, Mt. Vernon, and the Seattle "suburbs," especially those to the north and east sides. These demand areas were identified through individual district planning and an analysis of historical enrollment patterns.

The chart on the following page displays the planned enrollment levels for the 23 districts.

PLANNED COMMUNITY COLLEGE ENROLLMENT LEVELS, 1984-85 TO 1986-87

Community Colleges	1984-85 Funded Levels	Request Levels 1985-86	Request Levels 1986-87	Growth to 1986-87
Peninsula	986	1,000	1,010	24
Grays Harbor	1,232	1,279	1,310	78
Olympic	3,204	3,314	3,387	183
Skagit Valley	2,536	2,628	2,714	178
Everett	3,577	3,629	3,663	86
Seattle District 6	11,381	11,685	11,973	592
Seattle Central				
Seattle North				
South Seattle				
Shoreline	4,317	4,409	4,470	153
Bellevue	4,018	4,182	4,336	318
Highline	4,537	4,694	4,799	262
Green River	3,725	3,785	3,825	100
Ft. Steilacoom	4,074	4,205	4,329	255
District 12	3,524	3,603	3,655	131
Centralia				
So. Puget Sound				
Lower Columbia	2,177	2,210	2,232	55
Clark	4,266	4,413	4,552	286
Wenatchee Valley	1,720	1,755	1,779	59
Yakima Valley	2,753	2,845	2,907	154
District 17	11,258	11,600	11,923	665
Spokane				
Spokane Falls				
Big Bend	1,124	1,144	1,158	34
Columbia Basin	3,336	3,436	3,503	167
Walla Walla	2,171	2,210	2,236	65
Whatcom	964	1,005	1,045	81
Tacoma	3,156	3,218	3,260	104
Edmonds	2,964	3,065	3,161	197
SYSTEM TOTALS	83,000	85,314	87,227	4,227

Facilities Improvments

Background

The Washington community college system has identified capital funding and the capital budget request as the highest priority needs of Washington's 27 community colleges.

Washington's community colleges have been for the most part, limited to a single, inadequate source of capital funding since they were separated from the public school system in 1967. Since then, the principal capital fund source has been the tuition portion of student tuition and fees. This source has been exhausted for several years. Consequently, Washington's community college system is the only branch of the state's education system without a dedicated source of capital funds.

As a direct result of this lack of funds, only five major improvements have been authorized for Washington's 27 community colleges in the past nine years and none have been approved since 1979. Current capital funding is inadequate even to maintain, remodel and repair existing facilities, let alone provide desperately-needed new construction.

Yet the $128.6 million capital request for the community college system for 1985-87 averages only $4.76 million for each community college, a fraction of what is routinely provided for public school districts and four-year institutions.

During the nine years community colleges have been virtually without new construction, rapid changes in technology and the job market have necessitated new educational programs, particularly those designed to prepare students for jobs.

The community college system performs a primary role in providing education and training geared to the recovery and redevelopment of Washington's economy. The advent of high technology industry requires sophisticated new kinds of education and training utilizing expensive facilities and equipment. If the community college system is to fulfill this role, then it must be provided with adequate facilities and a reliable, long-range source of funds with which to pay for them now and in the future.

Objectives

- To provide adequate funding for emergency repairs, other needed repairs and minor improvements, adequate routine maintenance, avoidance of facility deterioration, cost-effective energy conservation improvements, better use of existing space and minor improvements of existing sites and facilities.

- To obtain a major new source of capital funding to meet the continuing need for major improvements and new facilities and to achieve appropriations requested from such funds.

Impact of Enrollment on Facility Needs

For most campuses the projected 1984-90 increase in daytime, on-campus enrollment averaging 8.5 percent will not generate demand for new projects so much as it will require slight enlargement of new facilities already identified as needed to serve current students and programs.

Funding

The 1985-87 capital request recommends three sources of funds for capital needs totalling approximately $128.6 million:

Source	Amount	Purpose
Increase in the portion of student tuition and fees which is earmarked for capital.	$10.0 million	Repairs/minor improvements, emergency funds, critical repairs.
General obligation bonds approved by the Legislature.	$22.0 million	General repair projects, energy conservation, facility renovation.
A new source, such as a statewide property tax levy of $ .17 to $ .25 per $1000 of assessed valuation.	$96.6 million	To meet the backlog of large and small new facilities needed to house the enrollments and programs of the 1980s.

Six-Year Capital Plan

	1985-87	1987-89	1989-91
Capital Renewal (repairs, energy improvements, renovation, remodeling)	$37.8 M	$36.8 M	$30.0 M
Capital Improvement (minor improvements preplanning, major new projects)	$90.8 M	$92.7 M	$99.6 M

1985-87 Capital Plan

Repairs and minor improvements, emergency funds	$ 3.6 M
25 critical repair projects	6.6 M
38 general repair projects	9.3 M
16 energy conservation measures	2.5 M
42 minor renovations	10.1 M
27 minor remodeling projects	5.7 M
41 minor new space additions and improvements	14.8 M
Preplanning for 1987-89 projects	1.1 M
Subtotal	$ 53.7 M
19 major projects	74.9 M
Total 1985-87 request	$128.6 M

IV. DISTRICT PLANS

This chapter contains summaries of the individual community college district plans. The following elements are included:

1. A description of the district's service area;

2. A statement of goals;

3. Program plans: improvements to current programs; and changes in program offerings;

4. Enrollment levels through 1989-90; and

5. Facilities plans.

BELLEVUE

Background

Bellevue Community College provides services to a large area stretching from Mercer Island to the Cascade Mountains (1,124 square miles) with a population in excess of 225,000 people. Population forecasts for the suburban areas east of Lake Washington suggest that this will continue to be a growth area through the next decade.

Major construction has occurred in downtown Bellevue in the last two years. Projections for similar high rise office buildings and technology-based businesses show that this kind of growth will not soon diminish. Growth projections also indicate areas of rapid development in locations that are more remote from the campus. Much of this new growth should involve smaller businesses with specialized educational needs. All of the growth projected is oriented toward "clean" technology and human services.

There has also been a rapid increase in the number of Southeast Asian immigrants in the district. They represent almost 50 percent of Bellevue's minority enrollment. Needs expressed by the native American population also suggest a responsibility for specialized educational/developmental programs.

Goals

1. To develop more diversified occupational programs, more second-year and non-traditional academic offerings and a greater variety of occupational supplementary and continuing education offerings, and to better utilize summer quarter to serve higher enrollment at a lower unit cost.

2. To increase the proportion of the district's adult population to be served from 1.7 percent to 2.1 percent by 1987 and to 2.2 percent by 1990.

3. To effect selected program improvements on the basis of a program review process that will make programs more current to the needs of business and industry.

4. To make programs, courses and services more accessible and visible to a larger number of citizens by enlarging the campus and by expanding outreach efforts through the use of contracting and non-traditional delivery systems (TV, newspaper, etc.).

Program Plans

Program Improvements

Bellevue Community College plans to add staff in the Human Development Center, the multi-cultural services area, and the disabled student services area in order to emphasize outreach, especially to nontraditional, disadvantaged and disabled students.

Of equal priority are the following critical program improvements: replacement of old equipment in all instructional programs, but particularly the high technology programs; the addition of microcomputers to several programs; additional staff and computer terminals in the student advising and testing area; and new audio/visual and telecommunications equipment.

Program Offerings

Bellevue Community College plans to start new programs in radiation therapy, electronics, robotics, geriatric social work, computer maintenance, computer software technician, medical technician, respiratory therapy, electroencephalography technician, and electrocardiograph technician.

Current programs which will be expanded include office professions (medical/legal secretary), criminal justice (security track), diagnostic ultrasound, engineering technology and drafting, data processing, interior design, and diagnostic ultrasound (veterinary).

Reductions are planned for the following program areas: horiticulture; human resources; and real estate.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	2,549	2,512	2,484	2,423	2,554
Vocational	1,605	1,535	1,437	1,264	1,303
Basic Skills	191	134	128	103	112
Total	4,345	4,181	4,049	3,790	3,969

	Planned			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	2,485	2,545	2,599	--
Vocational	1,415	1,508	1,590	--
Basic Skills	118	129	147	--
Total	4,018	4,182	4,336	4,542

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

Bellevue Community College has leased a nearby public school building, the former Robinswood Elementary School, to provide additional space for basic education programs and other courses. The college's capital needs, therefore, are primarily for repairs and remodelling of the existing campus facilities to make better use of existing space, some of which is being vacated by the move into Robinswood. Two small improvements are requested in 1985--an expansion of the food services facility and construction of a perimeter road for better emergency access.

BIG BEND COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Background

The Big Bend Community College district covers approximately 5,169 square miles located in Adams, Grant and a portion of Lincoln counties, with a population of approximately 64,000. The Big Bend Community College campus is located in Moses Lake, the geographic center of the district. It is the only institution of higher education within a 70-mile radius.

Prior to 1982, the economic base for the district was primarily agriculture with over 60 percent of all workers employed in farming, food processing or related agri-business occupations. Then in 1982, the picture abruptly began to change with announcements by three high technology industries--Sundstrand, International Titanium, and Union Carbide--that they had chosen Grant County for major plant expansions and construction. Two new agricultural crops, apple orchards and grape vineyards, have been added to the irrigated drylands. One new winery is completed and a second is well under construction.

With new developments in the field of agriculture, with new high technology industries, with new medical facilities, and with Big Bend Community College being the only postsecondary institution within a 70-mile radius, the college is a key factor in community growth and is faced with the challenge to deliver quality educational services. Some new courses have already been developed to serve these new industries.

Goals

1. To strengthen, expand and improve the college instructional program.
2. To broaden and strengthen student support services.
3. To improve library support services.
4. To reinstate support services in building maintenance and ground maintenance to more adequately serve the instructional process.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

As its highest priority, Big Bend Community College plans to improve computer lab services by staffing the lab with a full-time assistant so that students and faculty have better access to computer facilites.

Other critical program improvements include (1) the reinstatement of two full-time faculty positions in the areas of speech-English, vocational math, physics and drafting, which are presently taught by part-time faculty; (2) the addition of state-of-the-art word processing equipment to the office occupations and accounting curriculums; (3) the implementation

of a program of career counseling and placement activities that involves working with prospective employers, and (4) increasing the building maintenance staff from six to eight persons to more adequately maintain the buildings which were constructed in the 1950s and early 1960s by the Air Force.

Program Offerings

Big Bend Community College plans to implement a competency-based high school completion program. The college also plans to implement a technical education core curriculum to include courses in electrical and electronic devices, mechanical systems and controls, electrical/mechanical devices, hydraulic and pneumatic systems, drafting and microcomputers.

The automotive curriculum will be updated and broadened to include a one-quarter course in light diesel servicing. The aviation curriculum will be broadened by adding a used turbo prop aircraft and a turbine helicopter. In addition, support courses for vocational students will be provided by reinstating two full-time faculty positions in speech-English and vocational math, physics and drafting.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	441	524	509	435	475
Vocational	665	686	580	529	530
Basic Skills	101	104	92	85	87
Total	1,207	1,314	1,181	1,049	1,092

	Planned			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	511	503	514	---
Vocational	523	531	528	---
Basic Skills	90	110	116	---
	1,124	1,144	1,158	1,197

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

The only state-financed capital improvement requested for Big Bend Community College is the updating of heating-ventilation-air conditioning systems serving a number of major buildings. New facilities have been built utilizing funds from the sale of the south campus and local fund balances.

CENTRALIA COLLEGE

Background

Centralia College serves people of Lewis and Thurston counties. The majority of the population growth for this area is projected to occur in Thurston County, so the college anticipates that enrollment from Thurston County will increase as well. Approximately 25 percent of Centralia's FTE enrollment resides in Thurston County.

Business, especially small businesses and the health care and food service industries, are the areas of anticipated population growth--suggesting corresponding growth in related educational programs at the college. In addition, the "aging" population indicates a need for increased course offerings specifically designed for adults and offered primarily in the evening.

Census reports indicate that there are approximately 17,000 adults living in Lewis County that have never graduated from high school. Current program offerings at Centralia College are serving a small percentage of their population, thus the need to increase basic education and remedial course offerings is apparent.

Goals

1. To develop the evening program with an emphasis on the adult student--expanding the developmental education program, developing new and strengthening existing vocational programs, providing curricular improvements and options, and improving student retention.

2. To emphasize quality through an improved staff evaluation process, and the enhancement of assessment, advising, and placement services for students.

3. To improve learning resources both for faculty and students.

4. To emphasize alternative delivery systems for instruction.

5. To improve the image and external support of Centralia College through improved information to prospective students, continued development of the Foundation and alumni program, and greater responsiveness to community needs.

6. To develop a strong vocational supplemental program to meet the training and retraining needs of the business and industrial community.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

The highest program improvement priority at Centralia College is to increase student assessment, advising, and placement activities. Counsel-

ing staff and computing equipment will be added in order to improve the quality of services and to meet the outreach needs of a sparsely populated area.

Other critical improvements include adding faculty, support staff, and specialized instructional materials for the remedial education program; acquiring a video system to broadcast throughout the campus and later the community when the regional cable company is upgraded; upgrading instructional equipment, and adding custodial maintenance staff and equipment.

Program Offerings

Centralia College plans to start new degree programs in computer science technician in response to industry demands (1984); exercise technician to train individuals to work in health and fitness centers, and gyms (1985); and dietetic technician to respond to the growing job opportunities associated with the expanding health care industry (1986). The college plans to start new certificate programs in health care assistance in coordination with local health care facilities; custodial science in response to growth in the contracted custodial care industry; food service specialist, in response to growth in the food service industry; and computer software specialist for business people who plan to acquire computers. A program is also planned to upgrade automotive mechanic skills to enable work on new cars with radically different fuel, electrical, and anti-pollution equipment.

Adult basic education, high school completion and developmental/remedial course offerings will be increased in order to better serve the approximately 17,000 adults in Lewis County who have never graduated from high school.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	1,229	1,228	1,078	865	851
Vocational	803	808	666	624	673
Basic Skills	397	576	184	113	172
Total	2,429	2,612	1,928	1,602	1,696

	Planned			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	900	874	821	--
Vocational	704	697	725	--
Basic Skills	138	148	161	--
Total	1,742	1,719	1,707	1,644

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

This small, older campus needs a combination of repairs and new space. Roofs, waterlines and heating-ventilation-air conditioning improvements are requested. A structurally unsafe building is to be razed. Additions are proposed for the food service (kitchen) and campus theater. A major new library and learning center is requested. This would also allow administrative and student services to expand into the vacated space.

CLARK COLLEGE

Background

The population is projected to grow substantially in the Clark College service area, particularly in Clark County. This growth (projected to be 14.7 percent by 1990) is being spurred by residential development and a healthy business and economic climate. Population forecasts show that between 1983 and 1990, the 15-24 and 25-29 age group will decrease, and that the number of persons over 30 will increase substantially.

Employment is expected to increase in all occupational groups except farm laborers. Employment in wood products, metals, food processing, and textiles manufacturing is expected to increase slightly while strong employment increases are expected in the electronics industry.

Based on this information, a slight decrease in the number of high school graduates served is predicted as is a large increase in persons ages 30-59 served. The older age group will include increased numbers of persons returning to school after an absence because of the need to change careers or upgrade job skills. An increase in the ratio of part-time students to total enrollment is expected. These students will require more personal and career counseling, child care, developmental education and courses offered at non-traditional times.

Goals

1. To contribute to a well-articulated kindergarten through graduate educational system through cooperative efforts with the K-12 system, the Evergreen State College, and Washington State University.

2. To implement a plan for college instructional and administrative computer services.

3. To increase fund raising and grant writing efforts.

4. To increase educational services to meet industry needs through greater contact between the college and industry.

5. To improve community awareness of college programs and services through improved and increased community relations and enrollment management efforts.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

The most urgent need for program improvement at Clark College is the replacement of obsolete and irreparable equipment in instructional programs. Other critical program improvement areas include the transfer of high tech

staff supported by Senate Bill 3155 funding to the state operating budget; the addition of staff, supplies and equipment to adequately maintain grounds; increased resources for media maintenance; and increased staffing for reference library services.

Program Offerings

Clark College plans to start new programs in chemistry technology, robotics-industrial maintenance, and environmental controls. The college plans to add a computer-assisted design supplement for existing programs in engineering tech and engineering. Current programs which will be expanded include electronics and business and office administration.

Enrollment increases are expected to be strong in academic transfer, management, office administration, electronics, plastics and early childhood education. Slight increases are expected in mechanical and industrial technology programs with the greatest increases occurring in occupational supplementary and in the second year of applied science programs. A slight increase is expected also in dental hygiene. A large increase in developmental education may be offset by a decrease in Adult Basic Education, although there are many unknown variables which make forecasting enrollment in basic skills difficult. Nursing, alcoholism counselor, graphic reproduction, and administration of justice programs will remain stable.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	1,932	2,155	2,151	2,009	1,967
Vocational	2,007	2,085	1,807	1,597	1,677
Basic Skills	1,056	1,284	741	402	575
Total	4,995	5,524	4,699	4,008	4,218

	Planned			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	1,990	2,067	2,117	--
Vocational	1,689	1,778	1,833	--
Basic Skills	587	568	602	--
Total	4,266	4,413	4,552	4,784

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

As an older campus, Clark has requested a number of repair, energy conservation improvements, and renovation and remodeling projects in 1985. A major new library building is also proposed for 1985 which will allow student services and activities to expand into the existing library building. Two minor improvements are requested, a maintenance/central storage building and outdoor physical education facilities.

COLUMBIA BASIN COLLEGE

Background

Columbia Basin College serves Benton and Franklin counties, an area which is looking toward continued diversification of industry. A quarter of a century ago, the community depended almost entirely on a Hanford nuclear project economy. This singular dependence is now changing. Diversification of industry includes the expansion of food processing, the increased utilization of the Tri-Cities as a distribution center for goods and services, and the increased utilization of water transportation for exportation of products. It is anticipated that these changes will provide a slower, but more solid base for population growth.

Even though rapid population growth is not forecast for the Tri-Cities area, other factors are causing enrollment pressure. These include the extension of Oregon reciprocity to Columbia Basin College and the establishment of additional baccalaureate options in the Tri-Cities by Central Washington University (CWU). Beginning Spring Quarter 1984, CWU will offer an accounting Bachelor of Science program in the Columbia Basin College district. It is anticipated that CWU's Bachelor of Science in Technology degree other than in electronics will be offered in conjunction with Columbia Basin College soon. Columbia Basin College is also planning on offering more degree options during late afternoon and evenings to serve working adults.

Goals

Columbia Basin College has been developing programs which will enhance the status and credibility of the institution in the eyes of the community. To further this goal, the following experiences are currently being undertaken and planned for the immediate future.

1. To continue a program wherein the college trustees meet periodically with members of Benton/Franklin County public school boards. This relationship is already producing harmony and understanding that was nonexistent in recent years.

2. To have staff members meet with their high school counterparts to achieve greater articulation of academic and vocational programs as students progress through high school and into the community college.

3. To conduct an annual summer camp which will bring freshman and sophomore high school students onto the college campus for a week to expose them to various types of college programs. The intent is to illustrate the breadth of occupational training available so that young people can begin planning at an earlier stage in their high school careers.

An ongoing objective of Columbia Basin College is to continue to improve the quality of its educational endeavors. The total reorganization and upgrading of curriculum, begun in the Fall of 1983, will continue to be fine-tuned to accommodate better the various levels of student performance.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

With the emphasis on high technology, Columbia Basin College sees the need for more modern equipment across the curriculum as critical. In addition, a centralized microcomputer lab that will serve the entire campus is planned.

Student services will be improved by adding a summer program for high school freshmen and sophomores who would like to "sample" some offerings at the college that are compatible with their age.

Other planned improvements include conversion of administrative data processing systems from Univac to Hewlett Packard equipment and increased grounds maintenance.

Program Offerings

Columbia Basin College plans to offer two new programs in the business division, paralegal and procurement management. Also, the college will offer one additional option to the mid-management program, fashion merchandising.

The college will enroll additional Associate Degree Nursing (ADN) students under a satellite agreement with Big Bend Community College. This arrangement will continue until Big Bend is able to establish its own program.

Columbia Basin College plans to add two options to the electronics program: instrumentation/controls and computer maintenance. Both options are involved directly with enrollment and employment trends in high technology. Increases are planned for supplemental training, particularly in the technical program area. For example, the college has received numerous requests for the upgrading of engineering skills as they apply to the Computer-Aided Design (CAD) system or computerized machine shop equipment. Requests have also been received for upgrading firemen and security personnel who are employed at the Hanford project.

The college plans to increase its offerings in agriculture, office skills, and computer science.

COLUMBIA BASIN COLLEGE - Continued

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	1,403	1,641	1,637	1,695	1,814
Vocational	2,148	2,013	1,846	1,614	1,266
Basic Skills	314	363	220	228	258
Total	3,865	4,017	3,703	3,537	3,338

	Planned			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	1,814	1,875	1,900	---
Vocational	1,261	1,287	1,313	---
Basic Skills	261	274	290	---
Total	3,336	3,436	3,503	3,640

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

Improvements to the campus heating system are the two primary Columbia Basin College repair projects. A new science building to replace obsolete labs and expand vocational instruction space (office occupations and apprentice training) is the major project scheduled for 1985.

EDMONDS COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Backgrourd

The Edmonds Community College district, located in south Snohomish County, should significantly increase in both population and employment during the next seven to ten years. This population and employment growth as well as growth expected in King County will result in the need for expanded services at the college in both academic and vocational areas.

In addition to responding to population growth within its district, Edmonds Community College is making a concerted effort to increase the percentage of recent high school graduates from district high schools who enroll in the college. Edmonds is one of 13 colleges from across the nation chosen by the College Board to take part in a program called the "Equality Project" to bolster high school and college cooperation. The project is expected to increase the articulation between Edmonds School District graduates and Edmonds Community College, not only in academic transfer, but in vocational education as well.

Projections by the Economic Development Council of Snohomish County indicate that the electronics and electrical industries will continue to grow and produce employment opportunities. Several electronic manufacturing firms are expected to move into the county, particularly in the less developed areas along the Bothell Highway in the North Creek area and in the area between Everett and Lynnwood. Edmonds Community College's partnership with local electronics industries in the Puget Sound Electronics Training Consortium will continue to produce additional vocational programs. These programs will be designed not only to prepare people for initial employment, but will also be designed to maintain the technical currency of presently-employed people.

Other analyses produced by the Economic Development Council indicate that "clerical and service occupations and, to a lesser degree, operatives and managers/administrators are expected to dominate the employment picture through 1988. Snohomish County will see growth in employment of nurses, electronic technicians and engineers, accountants, and engineering technicians. However, the demand will not come from the aerospace industry. There will be a transition from traditional industrial jobs to a more diverse and growing base in non-manufacturing categories." The number of small businesses in south Snohomish County is the largest in the state and the steady increase established over the past few years is expected to continue. With expected electronic industry growth and with the expected technological changes, occupational upgrading and retraining will continue to be important and necessary services provided by the college.

Snohomish County businesses are expected to increase their activity in international trade, emphasizing the development of export markets. The Norton Terminal at the Port of Everett is a regional free zone and the Port of Everett has recently purchased additional property for handling

containerized cargo. An interest in export markets is held by many Snohomish County industries. This has led to an anticipated increase in foreign languages and an impact on programs such as small business, fashion merchandising, management and the electronics programs.

The Twin Rivers Correction Center, a new facility with 500 beds, opened in July 1984. The consequent need for additional corrections personnel has led to the planning of a Corrections Specialist Program.

In summary, people of the Edmonds Community College service area are expected to increase significantly both in numbers and in their demand for postsecondary educational services. In addition, increased articulation with school districts in the area will maintain or increase the percentage of recent high school graduates who choose to attend Edmonds Community College.

Goals

1. To support economic development in the area by responding flexibly and quickly to the training needs of new or expanding area businesses and industries with special emphasis on small businesses.

2. To identify, plan and schedule courses to meet the special needs of people between the ages of 18 and 45 so that they will receive the upgrading and retraining necessary to avoid technological unemployment and take advantage of emerging occupations.

3. To increase the maintenance of physical facilities and grounds and to continue the upgrading of the heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems so that the facilities can serve as a state-of-the-art laboratory for the Energy Management Vocational Program and can be operated at the highest possible level of energy and cost efficiency.

4. To plan and implement a system of student advising and assessment so that students are placed in appropriate courses to obtain necessary basic skills and so that a high probability of successful completion of their programs will be assured.

5. To enhance the relationship with local school districts so that students in both academic and vocational programs may easily make the transition from high school to Edmonds Community College and on to further higher education or training.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

Edmonds Community College's highest program improvement priorities are improved staffing and educational equipment. Staffing improvements in the instructional area would include an electronic technician, staff

development personnel, program development personnel, and division clerical support. In the library/media services area, two full-time classified staff would operate as film clerk and library assistant for afternoons, evenings, and weekends. A part-time professional librarian would provide weekend service. Additional student services personnel would include counselors, testing proctors, an admission clerk, athletic coordinator, and auxiliary services manager, office assistant, and an accounting assistant for financial aid. Additional support staff will include a computer operations manager, research aide, consulting assistant, budget analyst, purchasing assistant, graphics illustrator, machine copy operator, and word processing operator. For plant operations and maintenance, an additional groundsman and two campus security persons are planned.

A significant, one-time infusion of money into the instructional program in order to upgrade obsolete and outworn instructional equipment is planned. Occupational programs, especially, will send out ill-prepared graduates unless equipment is updated. Equipment updates planned include a minicomputer and terminals for all departments, and audio-visual equipment for all programs. Equipment purchases are also planned in the support areas including the library, audio-visual area, administrative computing, buildings and grounds, security and financial management.

Program Offerings

Edmonds Community College plans to start new programs in computer service technology, electronic manufacturing technology, telecommunications, nurses aide, geriatric aide, court administration, and correction specialist. The college plans to expand in the transfer area and the ABE/adult high school/developmental area. It also plans to expand the following specific programs: art, drama, music, foreign languages, sociology, accounting, small business instruction, drafting (computer-assisted design and drafting), social and human services, family life education, word processing, fashion design and merchandising, office administration, management, computer information systems, construction, electronics, horticulture, medical assisting, earth and rock drilling, dental assisting, and legal assisting.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	1,335	1,397	1,393	1,323	1,276
Vocational	1,402	1,285	1,220	1,190	1,335
Basic Skills	358	301	285	235	278
Total	3,095	2,983	2,898	2,748	2,889

EDMONDS COMMUNITY COLLEGE - Continued

	1984-85	Planned 1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	1,292	1,326	1,351	--
Vocational	1,375	1,433	1,478	--
Basic Skills	297	306	332	--
Total	2,964	3,065	3,161	3,352

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

Energy conservation improvements are the major element of the repair/renovation projects for Edmonds Community College. Sealing of masonary walls and replacement of carpet is also requested. The college no longer plans to build a separate student center and cafeteria, so improvements to the existing food services facility are needed and requested. Two new instructional facilities are proposed: a small second-floor addition for vocational and art instruction and a major (42,000 square foot) lab/classroom building to house computer-related programs--academic and vocational.

EVERETT COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Background

Everett Community College primarily serves Snohomish County. Although moderate population growth is expected in Snohomish County, the college does not expect dramatically increased enrollments. Recently, the college has seen a period of growth followed by funding reductions which led to equally rapid enrollment decline. A major challenge facing the college is to establish enrollment stability and determine the appropriate size of the institution. The college is facing, in the short range, funding reductions resulting from the enrollment shortfall.

Snohomish County is distinctive regarding national as well as statewide employment trends. The most notable pattern has been in the manufacturing sector which accounts for 30 percent of all jobs within Snohomish County. Manufacturing employment in forest products and aerospace has been the most dominant for at least the last three decades. The remaining sectors of the local economy reveal many of the same traits as national trends in that the service and trade industries show the most consistent and strongest growth. Projections for the two major industries indicate that there will be a need for the college to provide retraining opportunities as the percentage of employment in those industries continues to decline.

In summary, the college will be facing in the short range funding reductions resulting from its enrollment shortfall. The full-time student population will remain fairly constant with increased emphasis planned for meeting the needs of the 30-59 age group. Much of this group will be employed outside the county. The decline in the major industries of the area indicate a need for retraining persons for growth industries. The college will be in a period of redefinition of programs and priorities.

A recent announcement that Everett would be the site for a major naval installation indicates that there is potential for added growth.

Goals

1. To provide a center for student assessment, advising, developmental studies, and related services to improve student success rates and to improve the information provided to students and for management.

2. To analyze campus facilities and the use of those facilities to plan for the more efficient and effective use of available space and to develop a budget request for the conversion of college space.

3. To develop a plan for data support services to improve the services provided to students and to provide access to management information and institutional research.

4. To analyze the instructional organization and program offerings toward improving the level of services to all students. An annual schedule will be prepared in order to coordinate all college course offerings and improve opportunities for students to complete degree requirements in a timely manner.

5. To develop programs which will allow for the continuation of study from high school vocational programs to the program at Everett Community College (two-plus-two program).

Program Plans

Program Improvements

The highest priority for program improvement at Everett Community College is to accommodate the increased costs associated with declining enrollment--primarily the time needed for correcting inefficiencies that result when classes are smaller.

Other improvements include increased plant maintenance associated with an older campus, increased assessment and advising services to assist students in achieving their goals, the addition of an accountant in the business office to supervise the preparation of more complex accounting transactions and reporting requirements, and improved administrative data processing through conversion to the distributed data processing system of the Washington Community College Computing Consortium.

Program Offerings

Everett Community College is only planning for expansion in the airframe and power plant technology program and the automotive technology program. Both of these programs will be implementing two-plus-two curricula in cooperation with the Marysville School District and Sno-Isle Skill Center.

The primary program emphasis at Everett Community College will be on improving efficiency across all the program areas through larger classes and reallocation of instructional staff.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

			Actual		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	2,199	2,051	1,917	1,822	1,764
Vocational	2,167	2,087	1,859	1,681	1,558
Basic Skills	129	275	152	189	255
Total	4,495	4,413	3,928	3,692	3,577

	1984-85	1985-86	Planned 1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	1,747	1,758	1,751	--
Vocational	1,600	1,636	1,674	--
Basic Skills	230	235	238	--
Total	3,577	3,629	3,663	3,683

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

As one of the oldest community college campuses, Everett Community College facilities require a number of repairs and renovations. Repair projects for 1985 include roofs, exterior walls and walks, pool equipment and window replacement. Energy conservation improvements are scheduled for the science building, lighting, waterlines, floor and window coverings, and building interiors. A remodel of the food service area will improve the usefulness of existing space. Completion of the Learning Resource Center building will allow razing of World War II portables. The existing day care center is to be replaced with improved facilities.

FORT STEILACOOM COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Background

Ft. Steilacom Community College's district includes all of Pierce County except the Tacoma School District. It has a substantial population base of more than 220,000 people. Population growth in the eastern section of Pierce County, particularly in the Puyallup area, is the fastest in the state. The Puyallup Valley/South Hill Environmental Impact Statement (draft) projects a 67 percent increase in population for the area by 1990. This growth will place heavy demands on the educational services of the district, primarily at the extension sites in the Puyallup Valley but also on the main campus in Lakewood. Population west of Interstate 5 continues to show moderate growth.

Pierce County is expected to see a large increase in international interests and populations during the next decade. The Port of Tacoma has seen a dramatic upturn in traffic during the past year. It is projected that Pierce County will develop into a major regional trade center. This increase in trade and a large international population combine to create a largely unmet educational need for both international students and those interested in learning subjects applicable to growing international markets. The growing high technology field will continue to expand its educational needs as more industries expand in the county.

While the number of high school students is decreasing state-wide, community college enrollment demand is expected to increase among persons under 30 years of age. By 1986 Pierce County expects an increase in the number of 12th grade enrollments, nearly reaching the high levels recorded in 1980 and 1981. The 30-59 age group is projected to increase 17 percent and the 60-plus age group will increase by 13 percent by 1990. These projections underscore the need to restore evening and community service programs which were cut during the budget reductions of the last two biennia.

The proportion of students underprepared for college-level work continues to increase. From Fall 1980 to Fall 1983, the number of students taking basic skills courses at Ft. Steilacoom increased from 12 percent to 21 percent of the total enrollment. This need will continue as the focus on excellence continues to receive attention and as the college continues its assessment program for new students.

Goals

1. To make significant curricular changes to recognize the basic skills program in order to meet the needs of a large portion of the students.

2. To respond to technological changes through tailoring offerings to the needs of new and emerging industries.

3. To expand offerings and service in the eastern portion of the district to meet the educational needs of the rapidly growing population.

4. To recognize the new academic transfer requirements by enhancing the transfer curriculum, especially in mathematics, science, engineering, foreign language, and writing.

5. To expand evening programs and services to serve the increasing number of adult students.

6. To integrate computer technology into the institution through acquisition of increased administrative and instructional computer systems.

7. To expand occupational programming throughout the district to respond to changing employment demands.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

Ft. Steilacoom Community College's priorities for program improvement include (1) increased student access to computer and automated equipment laboratories, (2) curriculum and staff development, (3) increased communication about educational opportunities to potential students, (4) increased proportion of full-time faculty, (5) improved support service staffing, (6) increased administrative staffing, (7) increased curricular offerings and services for adult students in the evenings, (8) expanded comprehensive assessment program to enhance basic skills training, (9) additional administrative computing equipment, and (10) additional building and grounds maintenance staff.

Program Offerings

Current programs which will be expanded include remedial, ABE and ESL instruction; math, science, engineering, foreign language, writing, data processing, and targeted population occupational programming. The new occupational program in Fitness Instructor Training will continue in its expansion.

In cooperation with the Puyallup School District and Central Washington University, Ft. Steilacoom has created a training center for electronics technology. The college and the school district share equipment, instructional personnel and resources to offer a preparatory program in electronics technology at the high school level. Advanced placement in the Associate Degree program is provided for these high school graduates.

To provide for continuing education beyond the Associate Degree level, Ft. Steilacoom and Central Washington University share instructional personnel, equipment and resources to provide an extension program for a Bachelor of Science degree in electronics technlogy.

Ft. Steilacoom Community College plans to implement a new program in telecommunications technology to meet the growing need for technicians to install, service and maintain sophisticated systems that link compu-

ters, telephones and television sets for applications in businesses and homes. Working with representatives from industry, the college has designed an Associate Degree program in electronic engineering technology with a telecommunications specialty.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	2,514	2,513	2,047	2,022	1,928
Vocational	1,634	1,568	1,333	1,182	1,078
Basic Skills	556	727	626	815	983
Total	4,704	4,808	4,006	4,019	3,989

	Planned			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	2,006	2,007	2,086	--
Vocational	1,173	1,336	1,371	--
Basic Skills	895	862	872	--
Total	4,074	4,205	4,329	4,485

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

Two renovations would improve labs and building interiors. Remodelling and construction of a mezzanine will make better use of existing space. The primary need is to raze the second-hand relocatables that cannot be maintained; the construction of replacement classrooms and science labs according to the original college plan will allow the obsolete relocatables to be eliminated.

GRAYS HARBOR COLLEGE

Background

Grays Harbor College serves Grays Harbor and Pacific counties. The population in this area is expected to increase, though not in large numbers, between 1985 and 1990. A slight decline in population between 1980 and 1983 reflected the severity of the economic recession.

The Grays Harbor Regional Planning Council indicates that 1983 was a low point and that a slight population increase is accompanying a modest improvement in the Harbor's basic industries. The continuing recession calls into question the prospect of an economic turnaround. Employment levels in the timber industry are not expected to return to the levels of the mid 1970s. Employment increases are anticipated in the smaller industries and the service industries including retail stores.

Within this environment, a major challenge for program development at Grays Harbor College during the next decade will be the continuing effort to provide a changing program in an era of very slow enrollment growth. The college is hopeful that through planning of these program changes and their consideration in the state budget process, it will be possible to achieve them without the "normal" method of utilizing funds generated by enrollment growth.

Goals

1. To emphasize standards and quality in all programs, including the purchase and replacement of educational equipment and a special effort to provide additional sections of mathematics and English.

2. To provide more course offerings in the east Grays Harbor County area where offerings have been reduced for the past three years due to budget cuts.

3. To emphasize basic skills training to accommodate a relatively large population of functionally illiterate adults.

4. To emphasize career counseling and academic advising by establishing one location where students can come for counseling and testing.

5. To survey community educational needs to determine demand for new vocational programs.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

As their highest priority, Grays Harbor College plans to improve its basic education programs through increased testing and by reducing the

class sizes. The addition of a full-time adult basic education coordinator in Pacific County is also planned.

Other planned program improvements include support staff and equipment to assist students and counselors with career planning, testing, and coordination of tutoring; word processing and computing support; smaller and more available classes in English and mathematics; and the possibility of a public relations officer to enhance the visibility of the college and to build a closer relationship with the business community.

Program Offerings

Grays Harbor College plans to start new programs in food service to train cooks, waiters and hosts for local restaurants, and in retail clerk/teller training short programs to prepare unskilled persons for a better chance to enter the job market. A program in hotel/motel management is also being considered, depending on a survey of local hotels and motels.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	664	682	625	602	608
Vocational	622	639	480	480	453
Basic Skills	93	195	139	183	159
Total	1,379	1,516	1,244	1,265	1,220

	Planned			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	606	630	635	--
Vocational	446	452	466	--
Basic Skills	180	197	209	--
Total	1,232	1,279	1,310	1,342

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

This older campus is scheduled for four 1985 repair projects: roofs and gutters, a major outdoor stairway, electrical system improvements, and a long-needed renovation of the shower/locker facility in the gymnasium. Two remodel projects are proposed to improve use of existing space, one to provide counseling offices in the student activity center and another for vocational nursing and office occupations instruction. A shop building to house the heavy equipment (diesel) program is proposed for construction in 1985.

GREEN RIVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Background

Green River Community College serves primarily the south and southeast portions of King County, one of the few areas which still has both land and transportation services available for industrial expansion. Continued growth and changes in population are projected in southeast King County. The primary businesses and industries associated with this growth are: the developing Pacific Rim trade which will require more warehousing distribution services, the Boeing Company which is becoming more dominant as an aircraft manufacturer, assorted high technology industries, the expanding port facilities, increasing personal services, and a reviving wood products industry.

Goals

1. To strive for excellence in education through replacement of obsolete equipment with equipment up to industrial standards, establishment of a staff development program, a maintenance program to prevent deterioration of buildings and equipment, appropriate assessment and advising of entering students, an emphasis on general education in the planning of all programs, a survey of the educational needs of the Green River service area, and increased library collections.

2. To respond to the demands that technology is placing on education by requiring some computer application proficiency for receipt of Associate of Arts degree, and by analyzing the need for an information management degree program.

3. To analyze the educational needs of the expanding small businesses of the college's service area.

4. To analyze the need to expand the water/waste water program to respond to the environmental concerns of the service area.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

The highest priority for program improvement at Green River Community College is the replacement of obsolete instructional equipment. The age, the changes in technology, and limited equipment dollars over the past 10 years have left Green River Community College with inadequate, obsolete, and inoperable equipment. In addition, an equipment repair staff person must be added to make expedient repairs, keep current equipment operable and maintain the electronic equipment used in virtually every program in the college.

Green River also needs to increase library collections and periodicals. Recent budget reductions have caused decreases in allocations to the library. Library collections and periodicals became vulnerable during the budget reductions since these were not contractual obligations. Finally, Green River Community College must improve administrative and library computing services and expand the student assessment, testing, tutoring, guidance, and career information services to students.

Program Offerings

Green River Community College plans to make use of its extensive auto body facilities by extending the hours of usage. The college also plans to expand the electronics program to respond to the projected demands for electronic technicians, and to expand the checker training program to include grocery management. The waste water program will be expanded to include other environmental concerns such as solid wastes and air pollution. The computer science program will be expanded as necessary to accommodate the extended use of computer science throughout the curriculum and to meet the planned proficiency requirement for all graduates.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	1,859	1,876	1,913	1,886	1,942
Vocational	2,015	1,926	1,677	1,499	1,522
Basic Skills	225	230	154	163	234
Total	4,099	4,032	3,744	3,548	3,698

	Planned			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	1,957	1,964	1,958	--
Vocational	1,528	1,560	1,588	--
Basic Skills	240	261	279	--
Total	3,725	3,785	3,825	3,895

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

Repair projects for Green River Community College include the replacement of buried hot water (heat) lines, electrical and mechanical improvements, roof replacement and energy conservation improvements. Remodelling projects are proposed to make better use of space in the counseling center, science building and the student center. Two library projects are planned, one the addition of a mezzanine and one a building expansion.

HIGHLINE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Background

Highline Community College provides services to the southwest portion of King County which includes the communities of White Center, Burien, Tukwila, DesMoines, and Federal Way, and the business centers of Sea-Tac Airport, Southcenter, and Federal Way's West Campus and Sea-Tac Mall. This suburban area has experienced substantial population growth and Federal Way will continue to be among the fastest-growing areas in the state in both residential and commercial construction with business growth concentrated in retail sales and "high technology."

Changing economic climates affect enrollment patterns by impacting the number of students attending part-time and evenings. Currently the improving economy is resulting in more part-time students and an expanding evening program. The education necessary for rapidly changing technologies will affect enrollments. Employees need excellent preparation in basic skills including strong comunication skills. Employees will also need training and/or retraining in new technical applications as their jobs are affected by these changes. Highline plans to provide this education to its students.

Goals

1. To integrate academic and occupational programs to increase the numbers of students with strong communications, mathematics, and science backgrounds plus technological competence.

2. To strengthen college programs which serve small businesses.

3. To expand student assessment and placement, retention, career placement, and literacy efforts.

4. To increase contact with local business and industry to improve graduates' employability

5. To upgrade essential physical plant systems to support new programs and newer technologies and preserve the state's capital investments.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

Highline Community College is planning an improved response to technological changes which affect employment markets and academic institutions. The major thrust is to encourage students to become competent in verbal and written communcations, to obtain good mathematics skills, and to have a good basic science background. They will also be encouraged to develop competencies in computer applications, basic telecommunications, hydraulics, computer-assisted drafting, electronics, and automated manufacturing.

This core concept is based on national models, research, and additional information from local business and industry as well as from faculty.

The college is studying the concept of a small business center on campus. This is intended to provide area businesses with a single location for educational assistance. A series of workshops, seminars, and classes will be coordinated from the center to serve small business managers. A thrust is also planned to increase the effort in international business. This is a special need for Highline because of the proximity to Sea-Tac Airport and the increasing number of companies doing business with foreign firms, particularly those on the Pacific Rim.

An assessment and placement center is under development. The purpose is to identify students lacking in some of the basic learning skills, potentially 25 to 30 percent of entering students. Students so identified will be placed in programs designed to increase their probability of success by improving skills such as reading, basic writing, study skills, and basic mathematics. Follow-up studies will measure student improvement.

When assessments indicate extremely low skill levels, tutorial assistance, provided in part by community volunteers, will be encouraged. Students will explore career and educational goals and will be provided job placement information. These services will enable performance expectations to be raised in subsequent college classes.

The college has completed a survey of 240 local businesses and is using the findings to link college programs more closely to the community served.

Highline plans to increase the maintenance staff to perform repairs and additional preventive maintenance on heating, ventilating, plumbing, and electrical systems as well as repairs needed by other building components.

Program Offerings

Highline Community College is requesting approval for a new core program in General Technology. Classes in electronics, technical writing, hydraulics, and automated manufacturing will be added to the curriculum. Writing, mathematics, basic science, telecommunications, word processing, and computer science will also be an integral part of the core.

Other programs being considered include computer applications in business, public information specialist, medical transcription including word processing, and jewelry technician.

Program growth is planned for writing because of the expansions described above and the college's recently increased graduation requirements. The

college is studying a "writing across the curriculum" concept which will involve many departments in teaching writing skills.

Training in word processing and computerized accounting will be initiated in the self-paced business laboratory at the college's Federal Way Center as soon as additional equipment and staff are available.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	2,436	2,806	2,770	2,693	2,635
Vocational	2,115	1,988	1,774	1,590	1,520
Basic Skills	533	556	402	330	359
Total	5,084	5,350	4,946	4,613	4,513

	Planned			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	2,626	2,665	2,776	--
Vocational	1,554	1,639	1,618	--
Basic Skills	357	390	405	--
Total	4,537	4,694	4,799	4,982

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

Highline, the oldest community college in King County, completed the first two phases of construction in the 1960's when the major concern was holding down the cost of construction. Airport noise was not a problem. Energy was inexpensive and not a concern. Highline College was one of the least expensive schools constructed during that period and was funded under the common school capital formula. These costs were minimized by building a large number of smaller buildings constructed by using concrete tilt-up slabs and flat roofs. Single pane glass and louvered windows were used extensively to open the buildings' activities to view from the outside. Concrete walls and single pane, louvered windows are poor insulators for climate and noise, and flat roofs are difficult to maintain.

Highline's capital request includes repair projects totaling $789,800 to replace and repair aging electrical and mechanical systems, replace roofs on 14 buildings, and to waterproof some exterior concrete block walls. Energy conservation measures totaling $679,200 are requests to seal exterior doors and windows, to add insulation to walls and ceiling, and to retrofit the central heating system. Renovation projects to replace exterior windows, to reconstruct four roofs, and to repair building interiors are included at a total cost of $700,800.

HIGHLINE COMMUNITY COLLEGE - Continued

The college requests two new facilities. The first is a Technical Laboratory building to house a technical core curriculum and computer-related instruction. The estimated cost is $2,635,000. The second, at an estimated cost of $493,500, is a minor addition to buildings 27 and 28 to make the pavilion a functional, multiple-purpose building.

LOWER COLUMBIA COLLEGE

Background

Lower Columbia College, serving Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties, anticipates a period of overall stability. The Cowlitz-Wahkiakum governmental council predicts an annual population growth of less than 1 percent in the Cowlitz-Wahkiakum area, based on the Bonneville Power Administration's economic and demographic projections for the region.

The predicted economic recovery for the nation is expected to be felt in the local economy as well. Employment levels should remain more stable than in recent years. The average hourly wage may decline slightly as employment in the service industries increases. It is anticipated that an environment conducive to entrepreneurial success will unfold as a new shopping mall in Kelso becomes a reality and the revitalization of the downtown shopping area occurs.

The citizens of Longview and Kelso have demonstrated that they will remain in the community through good times and bad. Adult learners have remained active in Lower Columbia College's expanded community education program throughout the recent period of lower enrollments. They will look increasingly to Lower Columbia College for academic transfer studies, vocational preparation and employment upgrading skills as local conditions stabilize. Enhancement is planned in these areas. Growth is also anticipated in the academic area due to improved student retention, the new student assessment and placement program, increased admission requirements and increased tuition and fee costs at four year institutions, and increased educational requirements of local industries.

Goals

1. To improve the student success rate by expanding the basic learning skills program, expanding the adult basic education program, implementing a student retention program, expanding the student assessment program, and improving student course placement.

2. To enhance staffing and facilities support, e.g., the Learning Resources Center, registration, plant operations and maintenance, data processing and the staff development program.

3. To emphasize the application of technology to instructional programs (computer aided instruction), and to administration (distributed data processing).

4. Expand service sector training, e.g., international trade and education, tourism, food service, hospitality, small business/entrepreneurial program, and computer maintenance/electronics program.

5. To strengthen the liberal arts curriculum.

Program Improvements

The highest priority for program improvement at Lower Columbia College is to improve staffing and facilities support in instruction. Critical improvements which are needed include: adding counselors and student tutors in order to improve student retention rates through activities such as pre-orientation, a more effective advising system, placement testing, student services referral, tutoring and full-time placement service; improving staffing, collections, equipment, and supplies in the Learning Resource Center; adding building and equipment maintenance staff (Lower Columbia College is one of the older campuses); increasing professional development for full and part-time faculty and staff, which has been greatly reduced due to recent budget reductions; employing additional secretarial support in the instructional area, and containing increasing telephone costs by acquiring a campus-based communications network which permits both voice and data transmission.

Currently, three permanent faculty positions are being funded through federal vocational funds. The college plans to fund these positions through regular state funds in order to assure their continuation. The positions are in parts management, nursing, and data processing/word processing. Also planned are much-needed increases in the traditionally underbudgeted areas of faculty development and supplies.

Program Offerings

Lower Columbia College plans to add a program in international/trade education as a result of meetings with the Longview Chamber of Commerce and Weyerhaeuser Foundation Board members who indicated the need for awareness of international trade and its impact on the economy and occupational programs. Weyerhaeuser has identified a need to upgrade its employees in international trade as well.

The college also plans to start a program in entrepreneurial studies. The local area has a large unemployment rate and small businesses are being developed by individuals who need assistance through course work, seminars and workshops.

Lower Columbia College plans to expand the basic learning skills program with emphasis on English, math and individualized study skills. This is in response to changes in technology coupled with employer needs for a more literate, mentally flexible worker pool. The electronics technology program will be expanded and a computer repair option added to it. The culinary arts program will be expanded in response to the growing food service industry. Lower Columbia College also plans to strengthen the liberal arts curriculum in response to changing transfer requirements and student demand.

Lower Columbia College is planning reductions in the forest technology area in response to the declining timber industry.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	982	1,057	981	925	963
Vocational	1,082	1,100	1,018	1,039	1,047
Basic Skills	212	274	114	118	122
Total	2,276	2,431	2,113	2,082	2,132

	Planned			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	987	1,007	1,012	--
Vocational	1,053	1,055	1,054	--
Basic Skills	137	148	156	--
Total	2,177	2,210	2,232	2,305

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

Primary needs of this older campus are for repair and renovation projects affecting primarily the science, vocational, and physical education buildings. The science building houses the data processing and computer science programs, as well as physics and earth science. Replacement of old and "jerry-rigged" wiring, lighting, ceilings, etc., systems are planned. Changes in the vocational building include expanding and improving the machine technology and electronics areas, serving the industrial maintenance, CAD/CAM, and electrical apprenticeship programs. Repairs include roofs, walkways and a heat system connection. Renovation projects include the gymnasium, the science building, and the vocational building. Remodeling and and minor improvement needs include provision of restrooms (neither the science or physical education building has any) and an improved campus communication system.

OLYMPIC COLLEGE

Background

Olympic College's district (Kitsap and Mason Counties) is expected to experience substantial population increases. The overall service area growth is projected at 27 percent by 1990, with the greatest growth (71 percent) expected in the 35-49 year old age group and the next largest (57 percent) in the 30-49 year old group. High school graduations are static, while the 15-24 year old population is shrinking by 7 percent.

In response to these changes, Olympic College is planning for a student population which has a significantly larger percentage of part-time students, over 30 years of age, who are most likely employed. While academic transfer and job preparation will continue to constitute a substantial share of enrollment, increases are expected to be in the areas of basic skills enhancement and supplementation of job skills.

Retail services are growing in the area and a new regional shopping mall is under construction. Except for the federal presence, relatively little manufacturing or heavy industry is expected. Stability in employment levels will remain heavily dependent on federal employment as will the economy and population as a whole.

The military population (there are approximately 10,000 military personnel stationed in Kitsap County) has historically provided a significant part of Olympic College enrollments. During the time the legislature denied them resident status, the military enrollment dropped. In the 1984 session, the legislature partially restored resident status to these students and it is expected that they will return to the pre-1981 levels.

Goals

1. To expand evening, weekend, and off-campus offerings to better serve adult, part-time students.

2. To broaden the skills of faculty specialists and to maintain and advance skill levels of faculty in high tech areas.

3. To strengthen and expand programs in accounting, banking and finance, office occupations, food services and service occupations to meet projected employment needs of the service area.

4. To increase emphasis on providing computing and word processing software training and office applications.

5. To increase efforts in developmental education to decrease the number of functionally illiterate residents in the college's service area.

6. To maintain veteran support in the face of federal funding reductions (VCIP) since Olympic College serves the largest veteran population in the community college system.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

In order to improve overall instructional quality, Olympic College is planning for an extensive faculty development/evaluation system. This is critical in light of the findings of reports on educational quality, the recommendations contained in the most recent accrediting agency report, the high percentage of tenured faculty, and the projections for minimal numbers of new faculty positions.

Other critical improvements include additional equipment in the administrative area in response to the demand for detailed information by other agencies, additional library collections in print and media, additional staff to support the twice monthly payroll/personnel workload, and additional staff to support the increased financial aid/placement workload.

Program Offerings

Demographic data indicates an increase in the number of adult learners in Olympic College's district. Typical day offerings on campus do not necessarily meet the needs of this group of students. In order for the college to effectively meet these needs, it plans to expand extension, evening, and weekend course offerings and college services.

In response to the rapid pace at which society is moving from an industrial base to an information base, Olympic College plans to ensure state-of-the-art quality education by utilizing computer technology in all aspects of instruction. In addition to demands for increased computer science courses, there is a need to expand offerings in computer applications to retrain workers to perform satisfactorily in the electronic office. There is also a need to introduce computer-assisted drafting into the engineering program.

In response to a projected need for 119 positions in the food services industry in Kitsap County, Olympic College plans to expand its food services program which currently can accommodate only 16 students at one time because of facility limitations.

Finally, Olympic College is committed to increasing its offerings in basic skills to decrease the number of functionally illiterate individuals in the college's two-county district. This will be accomplished by expanding developmental studies offerings both on-campus and in various outreach centers.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	1,826	1,913	1,541	1,462	1,449
Vocational	1,635	1,806	1,391	1,385	1,333
Basic Skills	456	417	272	306	334
Total	3,917	4,136	3,204	3,153	3,116

	Planned			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	1,490	1,537	1,543	--
Vocational	1,383	1,433	1,478	--
Basic Skills	331	344	366	--
Total	3,204	3,314	3,387	3,455

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

Short-term facility needs are for repairs of roofs, sealing of masonry walls, remodeling of the welding lab and construction of an addition to the campus theater. The highest priority project is replacement of poor-quality college food service and student activity space, scheduled for 1987, along with an addition to the library.

PENINSULA COLLEGE

Background

Peninsula College's service area consists of Jefferson and Clallam counties. The economic conditions of the area are not expected to improve significantly in the next several years. Consequently, no increase in population is expected in the college service area. Because of these conditions, it is not presumed that FTE student levels will vary greatly from the present level.

Goals

1. To increase effectiveness of faculty professional development.
2. To maintain at least the present level enrollment in order to maintain breadth in program offerings, particularly in the liberal studies area.
3. To improve employer contact activities to generate employment opportunities for graduates.

Program Plans

Program Offerings

Peninsula College has no plans to start, expand, or reduce enrollment in major program areas.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	556	604	513	510	462
Vocational	615	601	534	441	462
Basic Skills	78	98	74	80	62
Total	1,249	1,303	1,121	1,031	986

	Planned			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	462	471	472	--
Vocational	461	463	468	--
Basic Skills	63	66	70	--
Total	986	1,000	1,010	1,050

*For Facilities Planning

PENINSULA COLLEGE - Continued

Facilities

The only capital funding requested for Peninsula College is $52,000 to assist in the early and advantageous buyout of a federal loan used to construct a dormitory on the campus.

SEATTLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT 6

Background

Community College District 6 is a multi-campus district with all three campuses drawing students from the King County service area.

There will be little population growth, but a substantial increase in the number of jobs is expected within the city of Seattle. Between 1980 and 1990, nearly 4,000 new jobs per year will occur within the central area and business district, almost all of them in retail trade and services. Citywide, the greatest employment increases are expected in finance, insurance, real estate, retail trade, and the service sector. The service areas of greatest growth will be food services, health services, and business services, especially those related to technology and information.

In addition, demographic studies substantiate that a shift in city population and growth will occur in south and southwest Seattle. The predominance of low-cost housing and available building lots are in that area. Further, three of the area's largest public housing complexes are located there.

While the district is not subdivided into specific service areas for the three campuses, the campuses do have differing priorities and program emphases reflecting the needs of the neighborhoods and geographical areas which they primarily serve. The following campus summaries outline their individual priorities and program plans.

SEATTLE CENTRAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Goals

1. To promote a "customer service" orientation at all levels throughout the college.

2. To develop more flexible, general instructional programs, emphasizing critical thinking, decision-making and communication skills to meet the needs of a changing technological society.

3. To increase the effectiveness of vocational programs by making curricula more responsive to industrial needs.

4. To design and implement a computerized management system for financial aid and registration.

5. To improve the quality of the college's physical environment and facilities by carrying out needed revisions and improvements.

6. To transfer from federal to state funding the services of the student assistance center (tutoring, career information and counseling), as well as institutional research and planning.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

Seattle Central Community College views parity pay for part-time faculty as the highest priority for program improvement. Recent reductions in community college funding have created a large increase in the number of part-time faculty fulfilling responsibilities once held by full-time faculty members. The consequence has been a greater dependence on the skills and abilities of part-time faculty in meeting the educational goals of the institution. In order to recruit and retain qualified part-time instructors, Seattle Central Community College feels that some salary parity is imparative.

Other critical program improvements include curriculum/program development funds, a computerized management system for financial aid/registration, planning and development funds, equipment funds, and student assistance center activities, e.g., tutoring, career information, and counseling.

Program Offerings

Seattle Central Community College plans to start new programs in engineering technology, mid-management training/hospitablity, laser electro-optics technology, nursing and respiratory therapy, and international and intercultural studies.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	1,803	1,893	1,694	1,744	1,711
Vocational	3,026	2,780	2,307	2,234	1,994
Basic Skills	1,388	1,675	1,004	968	1,031
Total	6,217	6,348	5,005	4,946	4,736

	Planned			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	1,738	1,696	1,745	--
Vocational	2,000	1,961	2,067	--
Basic Skills	1,089	1,056	1,108	--
Total	4,827	4,713	4,920	5,197

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

Major facility improvements at Seattle Central Community College are deferred until 1987; minor improvements requested in 1985 include developing an existing structure to house cosmetology and ophthalmic dispensing and adding space at the Gompers branch for carpentry-related instruction. Three major repair/renovation projects in 1985 will cost $1,366,800 to repair roofs and the exterior of the original Edison technical building and to replace floor covering. Energy conservation measures costing $202,600 should be installed. Three remodeling projects totalling $1,073,100 are requested in 1985 to make better use of existing space. The college will construct a 500-car parking garage during 1985-87, utilizing local funds and bonds.

NORTH SEATTLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Goals

1. To increase diverse student enrollment by visible outreach to minorities, displaced homemakers, refugee/immigrants, and disabled students.

2. To increase collaborative efforts with business, industry, and area schools through stronger relationships with vocational advisory committees, job internships for students, faculty and staff exchanges, and acquisition of up-to-date training equipment.

3. To develop a comprehensive, computerized student tracking system that serves students throughout the entire educational experience and supports student services programs and personnel.

4. To improve program articulation with other district campuses to insure equal educational opportunities for all students.

5. To assist faculty in the development and/or use of computer software and ways to increase student success through such efforts.

6. To restore the evening program and summer school to their former size, including courses in all areas of the curriculum.

7. To fund major curriculum and instruction efforts such as development of core courses for a revised Associate of Arts degree curriculum and instructional units to promote skills throughout the curriculum.

8. To develop adequate staffing in student services by restoring cuts in testing, counseling, financial aid, and funding underfunded programs in student activities and disabled student services.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

North Seattle Community College has established the purchase and replacement of instructional equipment as its highest priority. The most critical areas include microcomputers to teach computer literacy, the replacement of obsolete and broken equipment in the large electronics program, office automation/word processing equipment in the secretarial programs, and media services.

Other program improvements include additional instructional support staff (lab techs and tutors), additional student services staff, the addition of a reference librarian and the provision of reference searching via computer terminal in the instructional resources center, and additional evening services staff.

Program Offerings

North Seattle Community College plans to add or expand programs in the following areas: the Associate in Arts evening program, the Associate in Arts summer program, evening and summer electronics, computer programming, electronics and computer-assisted design, accounting and business, data processing, office occupations, botony, chemistry, computer science, pre-engineering, college-level mathematics, pre-college mathematics, college-level English, pre-college English, English-as-a-second language, adult basic education, physical education, human development courses in vocational technical areas, senior adult education, parent education, medical assistant and practical nursing continuing education.

A reduction is planned for the fire command program.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	1,481	1,674	1,439	1,308	1,296
Vocational	2,304	2,411	1,965	1,808	1,774
Basic Skills	358	502	267	261	284
Total	4,143	4,587	3,671	3,377	3,354

	Planned			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	1,269	1,455	1,368	--
Vocational	1,731	1,793	1,781	--
Basic Skills	278	332	330	--
Total	3,278	3,580	3,479	3,544

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

The primary facility need of North Seattle Community College is a physical education plant. Design funds were appropriated in 1979 and the college is ready to bid the $5,123,000 project. Minor projects for 1985 include energy conservation improvements to the heating-ventilation-air conditioning system, acoustical treatment of classrooms, a remodel of the little theater, and construction of a greenhouse. Also requested is $494,100 for permanent space to replace temporary structures at the marine technology training site on the Lake Washington Ship Canal.

SOUTH SEATTLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Goals

1. To increase vocational and technical education and training programs in the service and technical areas in response to projected job opportunities.

2. To expand continuing education opportunities in all segments of the educational program with emphasis on occupational upgrading.

3. To increase college transfer and pre-engineering enrollments steadily through 1990.

4. To increase enrollments in developmental education programs.

5. To provide increased support services in the area of counseling, testing and placement.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

As its highest priority, South Seattle Community College plans to increase allocations for instructional equipment for vocational and technical education programs and to provide additional support staff in regular instructional programs. Included are tool clerks, instructional technicians, and other paraprofessional staff to assist in the learning process.

Further improvement plans include the addition of staff in the custodial, counseling, library, and financial aid areas.

Program Offerings

South Seattle Community College plans to start new programs in computer engineering technology and synthetic materials and manufacturing.

Current programs which will be expanded in response to industry need include aviation maintenance, avionics, business accounting and office, civil and industrial engineering technology, college transfer pre-engineering, digital control technology/robotics, environmental services technology, food science management and pastry and specialty baking.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	592	803	666	643	636
Vocational	2,667	2,736	2,269	2,013	1,916
Basic Skills	437	540	377	371	478
Total	3,696	4,079	3,312	3,027	3,030

		Planned		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	702	806	866	--
Vocational	2,093	2,118	2,229	--
Basic Skills	481	468	479	--
Total	3,276	3,392	3,574	3,782

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

A single $118,800 repair project is needed in 1985--replacement of the heating and ventilating unit in the central heating-ventilation-air conditioning system. Two minor improvements for vocational programs are requested: (1) $350,300 for a large canopy to provide improved aviation mechanics instructional space outside in lieu of facility construction at a substantial cost savings, and (2) $373,100 to provide increased kitchen laboratory, pantry storage and lavatories for the food services training facility. The major improvement requested for 1985 is a $6,118,000 heavy industrial building to provide needed space for heavy equipment mechanics and repair of auto bodies and commercial trucks, containers and trailers; a related remodel of vacated space will accommodate computer-related technical programs such as digital control and robotics, industrial computer training, and a number of business/office occupations.

SHORELINE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Background

Shoreline Community College draws a substantial portion of its enrollment from the north King County and south Snohomish County suburban residential areas because of the small geographic area in its district. Substantial population growth is expected in the south Snohomish County area and moderate growth is expected to continue in the North Shore area. This growth will generate demand for community college services from all three colleges in the immediate area--Edmonds Community College, Shoreline Community College and North Seattle Community College.

Employment within the district and in the Sno-King metropolitan area will improve slightly over current levels with some increases to be expected in the aerospace, service, and high technology industries. Office automation will continue to grow. Many business, industrial and professional personnel will need to develop familiarity with computers and computer applications.

The gradual reduction in the number of high school seniors will continue. The academic transfer enrollment at Shoreline Community College is directly influenced by admission policies at the University of Washington. If the University changes its admission policy, particularly with the objective of increasing the size of its freshman class, this could have a negative impact on the number of students enrolling in Shoreline's academic transfer program during the next six years.

The increased sophistication of the work place will continue to blur the distinction between academic and vocational education. Vocational students will transfer to four-year institutions more frequently and their programs will entail more liberal arts courses, particularly in the natural sciences and mathematics areas. This trend, coupled with a continued emphasis on "excellence in education" will make the need for basic skills education programs more critical than ever before. Shoreline Community College, in common with the remainder of the community college system, cannot afford to ignore this need. Substantial enhancement of developmental education programs is viewed as a necessity.

Goals

1. To increase the flexibility, innovation and extended-hour offerings of the college's educational programs to better serve older, working students.

2. To provide appropriate information about all college programs and activities by appointing a full-time public information officer.

3. To increase non-instructional services to students by improving tutoring and advising services and by developing an effective method

of assessing and placing students who need developmental classes before attempting college level course work.

4. To establish a placement and follow-up service for graduates that will provide a valuable interface between the college and local business and industry.

5. To secure a capital appropriation sufficient to provide necessary new roofs, and to install a new campus heating system.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

The highest program improvement priority at Shoreline Community College is to offer a comprehensive developmental/remedial education program which includes an effective assessment and placement process. Shoreline Community College enrolls each year approximately 430 students who do not have a sufficient command of basic reading and mathematics skills to succeed in college work. At present the college is able to provide classes for approximately 100 such students. An assessment and placement system is also planned as an integral part of the process needed to treat this problem. At the present, there is no centralized assessment program or center to provide student assessment relative to advising and placement. To improve assessment, an orientation program will be developed which will include measurement of academic skills and immediate advising and placement services.

Other critical improvements include (1) meeting the personnel needs of institutional support areas, including a public information officer, data processing coordinator, purchasing clerk, accounting clerk, and half-time staff development officer; (2) providing much needed non-instructional equipment, including word processors, data processing equipment, records storage, and replacement of plant operations equipment; (3) hiring a director of placement and student follow-up, and (4) meeting the personnel needs for plant operations and maintenance, including a painter, groundskeeper, custodian, and one trades helper.

Program Offerings

Shoreline Community College is planning to start a new program in international business and trade in response to this large and growing industry. The Washington State Department of Commerce indicates that international trade employs more than 300,000 people. In the state of Washington this accounts for one out of every five jobs, and this industry has been growing at an average annual rate of 20 percent. Similarly, the Purchasing Management Advisory Board indicates that more than 67 percent of the businesses in King County are active in international trade. Students on the Shoreline campus will benefit from this program by obtaining the skills needed to compete immediately for employment in such fields as port and warehouse management, customs brokerage, currency exchange,

traffic management, and import/export marketing. In addition, many individuals presently employed in businesses engaged in international trade will be able to upgrade their skills via this program.

Shoreline Community College also plans to start a new high demand/high tech transfer program in the evening. The college has established a reputation for excellence in academic transfer education. Because of this it plans to enhance evening offerings in the following transfer areas: business administration, computer science, engineering, and engineering technology. The engineering technology program will be done in consort with Western Washington University which is planning to offer an engineering technology program in north King County. The lower division will be taught by the north Puget Sound consortium of which Shoreline is a member.

Some community college programs have not kept pace with recent automotive developments. Shoreline Community College plans to expand and upgrade its program in automotive emission, inspection and internal combustion engine maintenance in response to a request from the Puget Sound Automobile Dealers' Association.

Shoreline will also add courses in Mathematics 101 (third year high school math). The University of Washington has estimated that approximately 100 students will be required to take Mathematics 101 as a result of mathematics achievement testing. The University does not teach this course and does not plan to teach it. Therefore, they have asked Shoreline and Seattle Central to provide this instruction.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	2,945	2,883	2,683	2,496	2,465
Vocational	1,634	1,755	1,558	1,404	1,510
Basic Skills	173	247	257	263	269
Total	4,752	4,885	4,498	4,163	4,244

	Planned			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	2,508	2,561	2,581	--
Vocational	1,530	1,571	1,593	--
Basic Skills	279	277	296	--
Total	4,317	4,409	4,470	4,576

*For Facilities Planning

SHORELINE COMMUNITY COLLEGE - Continued

Facilities

Major repair and replacement projects for Shoreline Community College in 1985 are for roofs and to replace the existing roof-mounted heating systems (the 1984 Legislature appropriated funds for the preliminary design of the new heating system). The third current request is for equipment needed to establish an off-campus high-tech auto mechanics program.

SKAGIT VALLEY COLLEGE

Background

The Skagit Valley College district (Skagit, San Juan and Island counties) has enjoyed a steady population growth which is predicted to continue. The district's enrollment has not been affected by the recent decline in high school graduates because the district has traditionally served a large number of adults.

The economy, which has been somewhat diverse (even though anchored by agriculture, marine industries, and forestry) should not only remain stable, but should improve because of the emphasis on tourism. Employment in the fields for which Skagit Valley College trains has held up very well. A new Small Business Resource Center should provide even greater services to this segment of the population. A facility has been designated and approximately 30 business representatives are currently enrolled.

More than 1,500 additional active duty Navy personnel are scheduled for assignment to the Naval Air Station on Whidbey Island between 1985-87. Since Navy personnel usually have at least two dependents, enrollment should increase from this segment of the population. The proposed assignment of a Navy battle group to Everett will cause increased enrollment demand at Skagit Valley College as well.

Goals

1. To provide new vocational education programs to meet community needs.
2. To provide for adequate tracking of student progress.
3. To restore service levels in areas reduced during budget cuts, including programs in continuing education and at the Whidbey campus.
4. To provide up-to-date data processing equipment and to develop a data processing program.
5. To complete a core of full-time staff at the Whidbey campus in order to provide quality, comprehensive instructional services to students.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

As its highest program improvement priority, Skagit Valley plans to emphasize the purchase of instructional equipment, particularly data processing equipment and equipment for vocational, technical and scientific programs.

SKAGIT VALLEY COLLEGE - Continued

Other critical improvements include (1) strengthening student services including assessment, retention, placement and guidance throughout the district; (2) adding computing and operations support staff in the administrative area; (3) increasing the library printed material collection, media equipment, and service throughout the district, and (4) adding the staff and equipment needed to improve plant and grounds maintenance.

Program Offerings

Skagit Valley plans to add a nine-month industrial building and maintenance program and a medical secretary option to the office occupations program.

Current programs to be expanded include academic transfer offerings in computer science, math, biological sciences, and accounting; electronics, computer science technician, and the developmental/remedial area as a result of student testing and assessment.

In continuing education Skagit Valley College plans to develop programs in marine service and hospitality, small business management, agriculture technician and agriculture-related courses throughout the district. It also plans to expand computer application and program courses in evening and off-campus areas, and to expand adult basic education and developmental courses to evening and off-campus areas.

At the Whidbey branch, Skagit Valley College plans to expand as needed to serve expected growth because of an influx of military personnel and families, and to add a graphics art vocational program.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	1979-80	1980-81	Actual 1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	1,381	1,395	1,187	1,111	1,108
Vocational	1,672	1,465	1,425	1,281	1,339
Basic Skills	124	128	95	72	107
Total	3,177	2,988	2,707	2,464	2,554

	1984-85	1985-86	Planned 1986-87		1989-90*
Academic	1,105	1,155	1,192		---
Vocational	1,308	1,334	1,353		---
Basic Skills	123	139	169		---
Total	2,536	2,628	2,714		2,849

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

The major facility need of Skagit Valley College is a $4.2 million technical building to house computer-related programs and health ocupations instruction. This project includes remodelling to modernize the related science facilities and to accommodate basic education programs in the vacated space. Five repair projects and energy conservation improvements are planned. Renovation of physical education facilities and purchase of a leased marine technical training facility are also requested in 1985.

SOUTH PUGET SOUND COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Background

South Puget Sound Community College primarily serves Thurston County and the greater Olympia area. This area is expected to experience a significant population growth during the current decade. The Office of Financial Management projects a 14 percent increase in population for Thurston County between 1980 and 1990. Construction of a new Black Hills Community Hospital plus expansion of St. Peters Hospital will further enhance the Olympia area as the major health service center for the lower Puget Sound and is expected to spur related health service and business expansion.

Aggressive economic development efforts have resulted in the creation of 500 new jobs in the last 18 months by small businesses or industries relocating to or expanding in the Olympia area. The Glacier Park Development Company and Weyerhaeuser Real Estate Division are both planning large communities in northeastern Thurston County which are designed to attract high technology firms and service organizations to an industrial park within the development. Inmigration of professional and service employees is expected to result in continued population growth. A new high school, the third one, is planned for the near future in the North Thurston School District to accommodate the expected growth.

Compared to other community colleges in Washington State, South Puget Sound Community College has more older students and fewer younger students. This is primarily because the college transfer program, attractive to younger students, has only been offered for the last two years. As greater public awareness and development of the academic program occurs, greater enrollment in the younger age group is expected.

A regional high school vocational skills center is in the development stages. North Thurston, Timberline, Olympia, Capital, Yelm, Tenino, Tumwater, and Shelton high schools will participate. The center and the college are committed to articulation which will provide a direct feeder link for recent high school students.

The Shelton area, although not a part of the college district, has traditionally comprised a significant portion of South Puget Sound Community College's enrollment. From Mason County, 175 students enrolled at the college during Fall Quarter 1983. The academic program is expected to attract even greater numbers from that area in the future.

Goals

1. To establish new facilities in accordance with the college master plan. A very inadequate and deficient physical plant is the college's greatest limitation in serving the needs of its community, especially in the academic transfer program.

2. To broaden and enhance academic program offerings.

3. To increase emphasis on testing, assessment, and academic placement of students into appropriate class and program levels.

4. To continue emphasis on instructional quality by increasing the use of full-time faculty and through a planned cycle of program evaluation.

5. To place greater emphasis on improving program accessibility through the extension of more certificate and degree programs to non-traditional hours, the extension of programs into the community, and the delivery of instruction via cable television, interactive video, and computer-aided instruction.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

The highest priority for program improvement at South Puget Sound Community College is the replacement of obsolete instructional equipment in order to insure that the technical programs will provide students with the state-of-the-art skills in demand by business and industry.

Other critical improvements include: increasing the proportion of full-time faculty, improving the data processing capabilities in support areas, expansion of testing and assessment to include evening students who also need assistance in identifying basic skills deficiencies and a major acquisition effort in library materials to maintain accreditation as a comprehensive community college.

Program Offerings

South Puget Sound Community College plans to continue the aggressive pursuit of program termination, reduction, modification, expansion and the redeployment of resources into modern technical programs and academic offerings that will be attractive to the community. This effort has already resulted in the reduction or elimination of low-enrollment programs and the implementation of instructional offerings that are in high demand. Examples of programs eliminated or inactivated over the last four years include: ward clerk; buildings and grounds maintenance, cashier/checker, pharamcy assistant, and business machine maintenance. New programs implemented in addition to the academic college transfer program include drafting technology, associate degree nursing, and information processing management.

Instructional program expansion is projected in the allied health technologies, mathematics, biology, chemistry, computer science, pre-engineering, and food service technology in response to the continuing growth in

the service and health industries nationally and locally. The implementation of the business development center at South Puget Sound Community College during Fall Quarter 1983 is expected to cause enrollment growth in business and small business management as the center's services and activities grow.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	---	---	245	548	610
Vocational	1,732	1,812	1,405	1,109	1,113
Basic Skills	---	---	9	39	53
Total	1,732	1,812	1,659	1,696	1,776

	Planned			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	646	755	841	---
Vocational	1,098	1,081	1,046	---
Basic Skills	38	48	61	---
Total	1,782	1,884	1,948	2,205

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

A great deal of effort has been expended over the last two years in updating the college master plan, planning new facilities to alleviate excessively crowded conditions and to provide space for academic program expansion. For example, the current offerings in physical education, art, music and the humanities are limited or nonexistent. New and expanded offerings in state-of-the-art technical programs are planned as well. The first phase of the new facilities is expected to come on line by the fall of 1987; the second phase in fall of 1989. In the interim, increased use will be made of leased facilities to permit additional off-campus and evening programming.

To accommodate the classroom instruction, library and office (support) needs of its comprehensive educational offerings, South Puget Sound Community College is requesting a major (50,000 square feet) new facility; without this space current and future service demands (particularly in the academic area) cannot be met.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES OF SPOKANE

Background

There are two community colleges serving the Spokane district--Spokane Community College and Spokane Falls Community College. Spokane has a unique combination of population, geographic isolation, and virtually no competition from other community colleges.

Spokane is the hub of an 80,000-square-mile regional service and trade center. The Spokane economy is heavily based on service industries and wholesale and retail trade. The medical industry is the number one aggregate employer in Spokane County, employing 11,756 persons. Six major hospitals serve a four state area. In recent years Spokane has also become increasingly popular as a visitor-convention city.

By 1987 manufacturing employment is expected to expand. Employment in hospitals will rise by 11.2 percent. Federal government employment will remain stable. Among the manufacturing industries, the most notable employment gain will be in machinery, except electrical. Most of the increase will be in office, computing, and accounting machines. Primary metal industry employment will also rise, but the growth rate will be slow. These two industries currently employ over one-fourth of the Spokane manufacturing work force. Rapid growth will occur in chemicals and allied products. Industries which show declines are lumber and wood products, fabricated metal products, and transportation equipment. Among the major occupational groups, demand will be greatest for professional and technical occupations.

In general, the Spokane area is expected to exhibit moderate growth in manufacturing, hospital and federal government employment through 1987, with only about one-fifth of all job openings due to new growth. The rest will be replacement for workers leaving the labor force.

Goals

1. To acquire the equipment necessary to keep instructional programs current with the occupational environment, with emphasis on high tech applications.

2. To increase support for curriculum development and research for all phases of instruction including continuing education courses and workshops, to provide course offerings in the late afternoon and evening hours to meet the needs of working students and those requiring retraining, to expand and enhance rural program delivery and off-campus programming.

3. To expand the staff development program to provide additional opportunities for upgrading in both subject and teaching skills through attendance at workshops and professional conventions, and to provide for retraining as necessary.

4. To increase and enhance student assessment and counseling assistance, accompanied by an enlarged developmental education program, and to improve the overall quality and productivity of the student services work environment.

5. To increase both instructional and support facilities with special emphasis on library support, and to develop an effective long-range planning and program evaluation process.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

As their highest program improvement priority, the Community Colleges of Spokane plan to enhance student assessment and counseling through development of a comprehensive pre-enrollment assessment, testing, counseling and follow-up program for all students. Other critical improvements needed include (1) upgrading and getting new equipment in science laboratories, business programs, visual media, fine arts, computer science, and television production; (2) space, staffing and equipment in the developmental education area; (3) curriculum and staff development; and (4) additional support services and personnel in all areas of instruction.

Program Offerings

Spokane Community College plans to add programs in non-destructive testing technology and metal fabrication. The college plans to reactivate the professional sales and personnel management programs. Programs that will be expanded include developmental education, electronics, computer controlled equipment/robotics tehcnician, and engineering technologies.

Spokane Falls Community College plans to add new programs in computer-aided graphics, electronics, and professional entertainment. The college also plans to establish centers for small business management and foreign trade education. Program expansions are planned in the following areas: orthotics/prosthetics, telecommunications, visual media, camera repair, and human services.

New programs planned at off-campus locations include electronics and licensed practical nursing at the Colville Center, a welding program at Fairchild Center; and a Rural Instructional Continuing Education program using telecommunications.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS - SPOKANE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

	1979-80	1980-81	Actual 1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	1,587	1,528	1,521	1,651	1,546
Vocational	4,943	4,545	4,368	4,121	3,899
Basic Skills	97	97	115	137	115
Total	6,627	6,170	6,004	5,909	5,560

COMMUNITY COLLEGES OF SPOKANE - Continued

	1984-85	1985-86	Planned 1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	1,545	1,571	1,636	---
Vocational	3,809	3,849	3,903	---
Basic Skills	109	321	402	---
Total	5,463	5,741	5,941	6,152

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS - SPOKANE FALLS COMMUNITY COLLEGE

	1979-80	1980-81	Actual 1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	3,003	3,045	2,704	2,608	2,604
Vocational	2,973	2,481	1,902	2,065	2,020
Basic Skills	1,732	1,777	1,135	1,327	1,284
Total	7,708	7,303	5,741	6,000	5,908

	1984-85	1985-86	Planned 1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	2,565	2,570	2,627	---
Vocational	1,829	1,910	1,970	---
Basic Skills	1,401	1,379	1,385	---
Total	5,795	5,859	5,982	6,276

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities - Spokane Community College

At the Spokane Community College campus, a number of repairs are requested, including roofs, completion of loop electrical service, heating-ventilation-air conditioning systems, fire alarm improvements, walkways, energy conservation measures, carpet replacement and acoustical improvements. Remodeling projects include double-entry doorways and improvements to the agricultural science lab. The current rented apprentice facility is proposed for purchase ($900,000 for 40,000 square feet and two acres of land). New space projects include additions to the science and administration buildings and a major expansion of the learning resource center.

Facilities - Spokane Falls Community College

Repair projects needed by Spokane Falls Community College include roof replacement, heating-ventilation-air conditioning repairs, fire alarm improvements, carpet replacement and repair of walks, courts and the running track. Remodeling needs include double-entry doorways and ceiling and lighting improvements. A security, energy monitoring system is requested. New facilities are needed for photography instruction, engineering and technical and science programs related to computer technology.

TACOMA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Background

The Tacoma Community College district, composed of the Tacoma and Peninsula school districts, has a population of more than 200,000 people. This large population base is expected to grow through the year 2000, with rapid growth continuing in the Gig Harbor/Peninsula area. The Tacoma/Pierce County area is expected to experience an influx of small and medium-sized businesses, especially service-oriented businesses. In addition, the Port of Tacoma will continue its expansion of Far East and Alaska trade. The area is expected to continue to develop as a major health services center for the south Puget Sound region as well. Tacoma Community College will expand its efforts to provide education and training to support economic growth.

The demand for postsecondary education in Tacoma is served by several public and private institutions, including Bates Vocational Technical Institute, Pacific Lutheran University, and the University of Puget Sound. As a result, Tacoma's program planning occurs in a manner to insure appropriate community college services while avoiding unnecessary duplication with the other institutions.

The number of high school graduates in Tacoma and Pierce County who immediately go on to college is low. Tacoma Community College is working more closely with the high schools in its service area to increase this number. The college plans to increase these efforts, giving special attention to those high schools with a very low percentage of graduates presently going on to college.

In Tacoma and Pierce County, a high percentage of the adult population has not finished high school. Consequently, Tacoma Community College will increase its effort to improve the literacy level of adults in the county, as well as to increase the participation rates of adults in college-level education and training.

Goals

1. To serve the same or slightly increased levels of students in the academic and basic skills programs.

2. To increase the numbers of students served in existing preparatory occupational programs.

3. To develop new occupation programs in such areas as allied health, computer systems, business, and world trade.

4. To increase enrollment in supplementary occupational training areas and professional continuing education.

5. To continue to increase the numbers of students served off-campus.

6. To increase the number of recent high school graduates served by the college emphasizing those high schools with low participation rates.

7. To provide articulation programs that will help public schools meet new quality standards.
8. To improve program quality through revising the curriculum, revitalizing the staff, and upgrading library/learning support resources.

9. To increase student retention by continuing to strive for excellence in the delivery of instruction and student support services.

10. To develop plans necessary to deliver educational programming to special populations (i.e., Port of Tacoma personnel, seafarers, distant learners, etc.) using high technology systems.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

The highest priority for program improvement at Tacoma Community College is the acquisition of library holdings and resource center materials. The deferral of acquisitions due to budget cuts and an inability to update the collection has critically reduced the effectiveness of this essential resource. The college plans to increase the number of books in the main collection, update sections of the existing collection, and increase the number of periodical subscriptions available.

Other critical improvements include: increased buildings and grounds maintenance; implementation of distributed data processing through the Washington Community College Computing Consortium; the addition of staff in the admissions, records, registration, and student services/welcome center areas, and general improvement in instructional program quality through reinstatement of full-time faculty positions that were replaced with part-time faculty during the difficult budget times, and by adding support staff for the instructional area.

Program Offerings

Tacoma Community College's enrollment growth through 1990 will occur in existing and new preparatory occupational programs and occupational supplemental and professional/technical continuing education. The sectors of the local economy which anticipate the greatest increase in job opportunities through 1990 match very well with the major training areas of the college: allied health; computer systems; business; service occupations; and world trade. The college plans to work closely with business and industry to identify additional needs for trained personnel. Also, the college will be working to help people with training necessary for career change, reentry to the job market, new job skills, etc. Professional, continuing education required by organizations and agencies will also be emphasized.

Tacoma Community College is also discussing with local high schools ways in which the college and the schools can cooperate to allow students to take college-level courses while in high school. This effort is intended to help high schools provide enrichment courses which are too costly for any one school to fund. The program will establish more direct linkages with high schools and provide for students an easier transition to college.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	2,288	2,513	2,270	2,069	2,055
Vocational	928	924	679	626	687
Basic Skills	557	788	384	339	393
Total	3,773	4,225	3,333	3,034	3,135

	Planned			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	2,025	2,020	2,012	--
Vocational	741	809	846	--
Basic Skills	390	389	402	--
Total	3,156	3,218	3,260	3,358

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

Completion of a major energy conservation project to replace the campus heating system is a primary need at Tacoma Community College. Roof replacement is also required. A new telephone system is proposed. Remodelling projects include improvements to science classrooms and to the theater. Small construction projects include an addition to the library and a storage/shop building.

WALLA WALLA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Background

Walla Walla Community College serves Walla Walla, Garfield, Columbia and Asotin counties, through two primary locations: the Walla Walla campus and the Clarkston Branch campus. The college also plays a major role in education at the Washington State Penitentiary under contracts with the Department of Social and Health Services.

Only moderate growth is expected in Walla Walla Community College's service area, primarily due to the depressed local agricultural economy. However, the percentage of the population in the 18-29 year-old age group will decline through the next four years. The proportion of the population in the 30-55 age group will increase. Consequently, the college plans to offer more services to this older population.

Goals

1. To acquire an agriculture technology facility to house seven vocational technical programs: production agriculture, irrigation tech, agribusiness, industrial maintenance, carpentry, electricity and electronics, and adult farm management.

2. To expand and remodel the Clarkston Branch.

3. To provide a larger and more comprehensive continuing education program to serve the increasing number of older students.

4. To reinstate the small business management and adult farm management programs.

5. To enhance the ability to test, advise, and place students in appropriate classes or programs.

6. To place more emphasis on organizational development via self-study, environmental assessment, student follow-up and staff development.

7. To respond to technological changes by acquiring state-of-the-art equipment and updating the curriculum; e.g., implementing an instructional computer lab.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

The highest priority for program improvement at Walla Walla Community College is to provide funding for instructional innovations. In the past, funding has been insufficient for curriculum development or other innovation.

Other program improvements include developing an instructional computer lab, hiring a technical specialist to assist the faculty in emphasizing writing skills for both academic and vocational and technical students, increasing student service support at the Clarkston Branch to include counseling, advising, testing, and coordination of student body activities, and increasing facility maintenance personnel (plumbing, electrical, structural and utilities).

Program Offerings

Walla Walla Community College plans to start a new program to train physical therapy assistants. Locally, students and health care institutions have expressed strong interest in such a program. Only Green River Community College currently offers such a program so the program at Walla Walla will meet needs of the Inland Empire.

Walla Walla Community College plans to restart its adult farm management program in response to the increased interest in supporting small businesses--in the Walla Walla district farms are the most important small businesses. The small business management program will be expanded as well.

The nationally-recognized irrigation technology program will be expanded in response to high student interest in this field, and the availability of job opportunities.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	886	884	756	664	710
Vocational	1,490	1,612	1,355	1,177	1,165
Basic Skills	484	400	258	237	287
Total	2,860	2,896	2,369	2,078	2,162

	Planned			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	703	709	702	--
Vocational	1,178	1,192	1,208	--
Basic Skills	290	309	326	--
Total	2,171	2,210	2,236	2,290

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

Repair projects are requested for roofs, mechanical systems, damaged doors, walks and drives. The Clarkston Branch, in a rented K-12 facility, is proposed for purchase and for renovation. On the Walla Walla campus, new space is needed for office occupations instruction and for a variety of agricultural-related vocational programs.

WENATCHEE VALLEY COLLEGE

Background

Wenatchee Valley College has a very large service area composed of Chelan, Douglas and Okanogan counties with two distinct population bases which are 90 miles apart. This necessitates a secondary campus at Omak in the heart of the Okanogan County population base. In recent years Wenatchee Valley College has experienced enrollment reductions, but such reductions appear to have ended and the enrollment level to have stabilized. Review of high school enrollments and population projections suggest that Wenatchee Valley College enrollments will remain stable or show slow growth. When new facilities are completed at Wenatchee Valley College-North in Omak, a one-time enrollment boost is expected.

The expanding mining development in Wenatchee's service area will continue to draw new families and workers. In addition, one company has expressed strong interest in having Wenatchee Valley College conduct training in both basic technical skills and management/supervisory skills. Wenatchee is a major health care center. Expansions in the industry will have impact on Wenatchee Valley College both in its existing health care programs and in the development of new programs to respond to the changing needs of the health care community.

Each year thousands of acres of new orchards are coming into production in north central Washington and the adjoining Columbia Basin. Because Wenatchee is the center of the production, processing, and marketing of fruit for this region, a major training need will be felt. An ever-increasing population of non-English speaking people, primarily Hispanic, will continue to have impact on the college's basic and remedial education programs.

The recent recession has highlighted a major problem in Okanogan County. Over-reliance on the timber industry led to unprecedented high unemployment rates. At the same time there has been an expansion in tourism. There has also been an influx of people seeking a rural lifestyle. The impact on Wenatchee Valley College has been the demand for traditional programs from unemployed people seeking a new start and for courses in alternative farming, tourism, business and agriculture.

Goals

1. To develop and offer occupational management support training programs for the mining and medical communities of north central Washington.

2. To develop and/or improve college programs in student assessment, testing, retention, and long-range educational planning and to expand offerings in adult basic education, developmental education and related entry-level programs for non-English speaking populations.

3. To develop a comprehensive high tech agricultural program that will encompass tree fruit production, agri-chemicals, fruit processing, and Pacific Rim marketing.

4. To expand the district programs in business and management to incorporate the application of high technology to the problems and concerns of existing and emerging small business, single farm operations, and tourism.

5. To continue to expand and refine college offerings to the high percentage of full-time students pursuing academic and vocational education.

6. To develop a plan for accommodating the unique circumstances associated with a two site delivery system.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

The highest improvement priority at Wenatchee Valley College is increased buildings and grounds maintenance. The district has more than 200,000 square feet of buildings and 65 acres of grounds. Five custodians are responsible for 40,000 square feet each, more area than can be maintained by one person for a clean and healthy environment. The district plans at a minimum to have one custodian for ech 30,000 square feet.

Other critical improvements include administrative data processing equipment and personnel, instructional equipment and materials, faculty and staff development, and student assessment, retention and placement.

Program Offerings

Wenatchee Valley College plans to start new programs in the following areas: (1) chef training, in response to a continuing need for employees expressed by advisory groups and employers. There is no comparable training program in central Washington; (2) dental assistant program for which the local Dental Association indicates there is a need. No comparable training program exists in north central Washington; (3) tree fruit production; small business management; (4) tourism service (a single program which provides diversified skills); (5) general mechanics training to meet the need for automotive mechanics, warehouse mechanics, and building maintenance mechanics. No comparable program is available to residents of Okanogan County; (6) a management training program requested by the Colville Confederated Tribe at Nespelem; (6) a forestry program requested by the Colville Confederated Tribe at Nespelem, and (7) a teacher-aide program, also requested by the Colville Confederated Tribe at Nespelem.

Student interest in engineering and the sciences has grown to the point where the college now plans to reinstitute the pre-engineering transfer curriculum. The college also plans to extend the medical clerk program to include a ward clerk component in response to a continuing need for ward clerks and admitting clerks at local hospitals.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	995	932	762	826	856
Vocational	839	743	595	689	739
Basic Skills	146	205	119	133	153
Total	1,980	1,880	1,476	1,648	1,748

	Planned			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	828	815	812	--
Vocational	736	788	805	--
Basic Skills	156	152	162	--
Total	1,720	1,755	1,779	1,840

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

This older campus is scheduled for a number of 1985 repair projects: replacement of exterior doors, renovation of elements of the heating-ventilation-air conditioning system and energy conservation improvements. Requested improvements to Wenatchee Valley College facilities include a small addition to the gymnasium, a flexible shop building for vocational instruction, and replacement of obsolete science labs in a facility also housing health tech programs.

WHATCOM COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Background

The population trends and forecasts for Whatcom Community College's service area (Whatcom County) point toward enrollment stability with continued long-term growth. However, the demand for postsecondary education is served by several public institutions--Western Washington University, Bellingham Vocational Technical Institute, and Whatcom Community College. As a result, Whatcom's program planning occurs in a coordinated manner to insure appropriate community college services while avoiding redundancy with the other public institutions.

The district is a community in transition from rural to increasing industrial diversity. The continuing attempt to locate facilities for the construction of drilling platforms at Cherry Point is one example. An increase in service occupations, tourism, and recreation is also expected both because of the natural attractiveness of the area and Vancouver, BC's Expo '86. Another trend in evidence is the continued expansion of Canadian industry into Whatcom County to take advantage of lower labor costs.

Whatcom Community College's style of operation provides community college services through a variety of rented and leased facilities and a core administration and support facility, but without the existence of a primary campus. This is designed to improve the availability of services to the dispersed communities and to improve program flexibility while reducing the need for a major capital outlay for a permanent campus. This "college without a campus" approach has served a student body composed primarily of part-time students with an average age substantially above that of students in other community colleges around the state. The college expects to continue to be called upon to quickly train and retrain those residents experiencing skill obsolescence as well as those requiring initial training. It is also expected that decreasing federal training programs will require the college to fill much of that gap.

Whatcom Community College plans to continue operating in the "college without a campus" mode, however, it has recently received a gift of five acres of prime land in an ideal location as the site for construction of a core facility. The new core facility will contain administrative functions, instructional development activities, faculty offices and specialized instructional facilities not available on a rental or leased basis in other areas of the community.

Goals

1. To construct the core facility.

2. To increase enrollment in order to better serve the unmet needs of older adults.

3. To improve support of admissions, advisement, assessment, placement and the library.

4. To expand technical/occupational programs, specifically computer science, small business management and supplemental vocational classes.

5. To provide professional development for faculty improvement.

6. To expand developmental educational opportunities.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

The highest priority for program improvement at Whatcom Community College is in the admissions, advising and assessment area. The college plans to add staff in the student services area to accommodate the greater demand for pre-admission advising, referral, follow-up and management of the testing program, especially as growing numbers of students are tested.

Other critical improvements include (1) integrating microcomputers into all areas of academic instruction, (2) installing an academic computing lab, (3) enhancing the computer technology program with computer graphics and robotics, (4) providing for additional faculty training as rapid changes in technology and enrollment trends require a flexible faculty able to adapt and change just as rapidly, and (5) improving administrative data processing.

Program Offerings

Whatcom Community College plans call for an equal expansion in academic and vocational enrollment with quality improvements throughout the college. The microprocessor program, which was started in Spring 1983, has been very successful with 75 students on a waiting list and is slated for expansion.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	606	611	543	528	515
Vocational	423	332	323	352	350
Basic Skills	110	110	111	106	99
Total	1,139	1,053	977	986	964

	1984-85	Planned 1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	515	534	557	--
Vocational	348	360	370	--
Basic Skills	101	111	118	--
Total	964	1,005	1,045	1,067

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

Two minor projects to replace heat pumps and improve the site are proposed for the existing administration center. The major need is to construct a core facility already funded for design in the 1984 legislative session. Administration, student services, library and some instruction will be centered here, allowing inadequate leased space to be relinquished and providing better service to students and improved functioning of college activities.

YAKIMA VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Background

The service area of Yakima Valley Community College (Yakima, Kittitas and a portion of Klickitat County) is expecting moderate growth during the next six years. Ethnic minorities comprise 21 percent of the population and an increase to 30 percent is anticipated by 1990.

Compared with other counties in the state, Yakima has the lowest family income levels and the third highest public assistance load. Educationally, the county has the highest school dropout rate, the lowest number of persons with a high school education, and the lowest per capita level of college graduates. It also has a lower percentage of the population enrolled at the college compared with other community colleges in the state. Based on these statistics, the district plans to place greater emphasis on the recruitment and retention of ethnic minorities and to expand the developmental educational program.

Goals

1. To emphasize minority recruitment and retention to accommodate the large and growing population of minority residents who traditionally have been underserved.

2. To emphasize basic skills education to accommodate the extremely high population of individuals with less than a high school education. To consolidate the developmental education and adult basic education (ABE) curricula to (1) enhance efficiency in program delivery by eliminating duplication of effort and (2) to provide an incremental progression from English-as-a-second-language and ABE to college level academic and vocational courses.

3. To increase extension programs. The size of the geographic area and the low population density in the Yakima Valley Community College service area has resulted in a situation in which educational programs are not available to a significant segment of the district population. Increased effort in extension programs will bring services to those in the rural areas who have traditionally been underserved.

4. To increase emphasis on faculty/staff development. In keeping with Goals 1 and 2 above, the district plans in-service training for faculty and staff in values and cultural awareness to enhance sensitivity in dealing with minority and developmental students. The district also plans to require computer literacy and proficiency of faculty and staff. This will enhance program delivery in computer-assisted instruction.

5. To increase enrollments in vocational programs through (1) expansion of computer science; (2) articulation with public school and proprie-

tary programs, particularly those of the Yakima Valley Vocational Skills Center and J.M. Perry Technical Institute; (3) implementing new programs in millright and warehouseman (industrial maintenance) to meet the demands of Yakima's food processing facilities; (4) a small business assistance program, and (5) biomass cogeneration facilities and the instruction of facilities operators.

Program Plans

Program Improvements

The highest priority for program improvement at Yakima Valley Community College is the purchase of instructional equipment. Technological advances in all vocational fields as well as the restructuring of the engineering technology program and the development of an engineering laboratory require extensive equipment. The rapid growth in computer technology places heavy demand for up-to-date equipment in the computer science program. Additionally, the utilization of instructional equipment allocations in previous years to offset budget reductions has resulted in equipment being obsolete, unrepairable, or unavailable. The vitality of instructional programs requires adequate funding to allow full implementation of a planned repair/replacement cycle for instructional equipment.

Other critical improvements include increased minority recruitment and retention efforts; increased advising and assessment, based on diagnostic testing to assure that students are placed at appropriate levels commensurate with their skills in language, reading and math; and increased maintenance and custodial staffing to prolong the life of campus facilities and to enhance the learning environment.

Program Offerings

Yakima Valley Community College plans to extend adult basic education offerings to handicapped adults who are unable to attend ABE progams at existing sites. The district intends to implement educational services for these adults in group homes and institutional facilities created for them. At present, one such facility, Yakima Valley School in Selah, has 72 residents, age 21 and older. By Fall of 1985 they will have 85 students in that age group. In conjunction with providing educational services to these residents, training programs will be offered for teaching aides to work in the facilities.

The college intends to start a new program in millwright and warehouseman (industrial maintenance) to meet demands for trained individuals in Yakima area food processing and packaging facilities.

The college and the city of Yakima have obtained a grant to conduct a feasibility study of the construction of a biomass co-generation facility. In conjunction with this facility the college plans to develop an instructional program to train co-generation technologists.

Yakima Valley Community College also plans to start a program in small business assistance. Yakima County is experiencing an increase in the number of small businesses, and the need for instructional programs related to small business success is becoming apparent. The failure rate of small businesses has a direct impact on the local and state economies. An anticipated increase in construction in the service area will have impact on the programs in apprenticeship, civil engineering technology, and real estate.

Yakima Valley Community College plans to expand alcoholism studies to include a drug abuse component. Alcoholism treatment professionals recognize that a person who abuses alcohol also frequently misuses other chemical substances. There is a growing feeling that both aspects of the problem must be addressed.

The computer science program will be expanded to meet current and projected demand for computer and computer-related classes. Other program expansions include the addition of highly technical components to programs such as agriculture, agri-business, accounting and engineering technology.

FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT LEVELS

	Actual				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Academic	1,435	1,552	1,179	1,208	1,280
Vocational	1,280	1,580	1,174	1,082	1,049
Basic Skills	190	379	232	355	383
Total	2,905	3,511	2,585	2,645	2,712

	Planned			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1989-90*
Academic	1,278	1,315	1,310	---
Vocational	1,009	1,024	1,053	---
Basic Skills	466	506	544	---
Total	2,753	2,845	2,907	2,978

*For Facilities Planning

Facilities

The Yakima campus, one of the older institutions, needs five repair projects: roof replacement, installation of a boiler, mechanical systems renovation, repair of sidewalks, and some energy conservation improvements. Two remodel projects include enclosing of walkways and improving the adult basic education building. To house academic and vocational programs for the lower Yakima Valley, an instructional facility and a water system are requested for state-owned property near Sunnyside. This

facility will increase access for many lower Yakima Valley residents who are currently unable to pursue training because of the commuting distance. Additionally, such a facility will enhance cooperative efforts between Washington State University and Yakima Valley College to assist farmers in the lower Yakima Valley.